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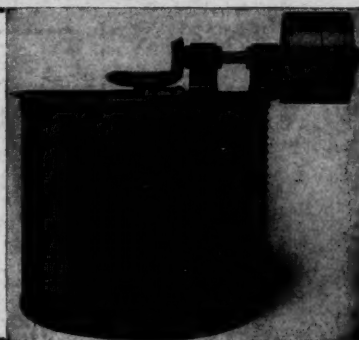
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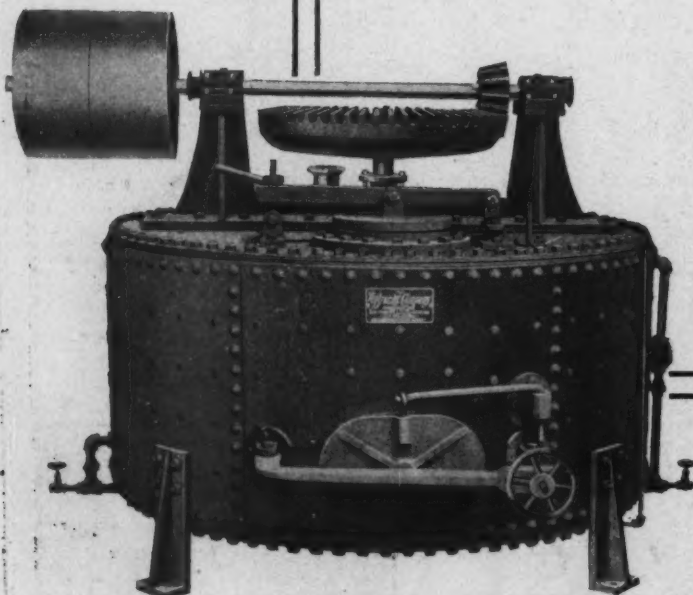
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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE INSTITUTE OF AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS AND THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' TRADE AND SUPPLY ASSOCIATION

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Vol. 62.

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No. 20.

Meat Situation and Railroad Strike

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—The present and possible future effects on meat supply and prices of the "out-law" railroad strike of recent weeks is clearly outlined in the following official statement of the Institute of American Meat Packers, reviewing the livestock and meat situation during the month of April.)

The recent strike of railroad switchmen which demoralized transportation in and out of many market centers last month may have important effects upon food production during the coming year.

This strike came at a time when the meat and livestock industry was in process of readjustment. Foreign exchange unfavorable to purchasers abroad had barred American meat products out of Europe. With domestic demand their sole reliance, many producers seemed to feel that the nation's call for more production would mean loss to them.

Despite this pessimism the industry seemed on the point of finding itself and going ahead on a fresh basis. Then the switchmen quit work and a stagnation of freight movements followed.

Growers and feeders of livestock were among the heaviest losers. During the strike shipments of cattle and hogs were tied up in transit and the loss from shrinkage was serious. On the other hand, livestock ready for the market had to be kept on farms, consuming high-priced feed and adding to the costs daily.

There is reason to believe that this loss, piling on the uncertainties of reconstruction, will give added momentum to the trend toward curtailed production.

Although the strike is now pretty well ended, the packing plants and the meat industry generally are still suffering from its effects, through the inability of the railroads to return empty refrigerator cars. All during the strike the roads endeavored at all costs to move shipments of fresh meats Eastward to the big consuming centers, but with this accomplished have seemed unable to move the empty cars Westward again. This is seriously interfering with packing house operations.

Of course the brunt of these things will fall upon the workers first of all. Regardless of the merits of the strike, whatever the switchmen may have gained may be lost several times over a year hence in increased food costs and in scarcity of food supplies. We know of no incident better calculated to bring home to large numbers of men the far-reaching consequences of social violence.

Meat Trade Conditions Abnormal.

During the month of April, conditions in

the fresh meat trade have been abnormal on account of the strike. Receipts of livestock have been irregular and shipments of dressed meats, particularly to the East, have been interrupted. All transportation lines have been seriously handicapped by strike conditions.

The situation became probably more pronounced in the neighborhood of New York City than elsewhere, but there were many parts of the country without their usual freight service for a considerable period. The fresh meat business is particularly sensitive to such interruptions in the movement of freight trains, as it is to variations in livestock receipts.

Early in April reduced receipts resulted in material advances in price on most grades of live cattle. Later in the month receipts more nearly approached normal, and the advance was practically wiped out. Values at the end of the month were about the same as prior to the strike.

Fresh meat prices advanced on account of the shortage of supplies. To a certain extent this increase was offset by the marketing of considerable quantities of frozen beef and beef cuts, a supply of which was available at reasonable prices.

Although the advance in the price of fresh beef was considerable, especially in large cities of the East, the situation did not become critical.

The last week of April saw increased supplies of fresh beef on the market, following the increase in marketing of live cattle. These factors, coupled with resumption of normal freight movements, have resulted in lowering dressed beef prices, which are fast approximating levels prevailing before the strike.

COLD STORAGE BILL REPORTED.

The Senate Committee on Agriculture at Washington reported favorably to the Senate last week what is known as the Gronna cold storage bill as a substitute for the House bill 9521, which was a measure containing most of the radical features of cold storage faddists, including prohibition of undrawn poultry, etc. The Senate measure has the approval, the report says, of the American Association of Refrigeration and the joint committee of cold storage and affiliated industries, and also of the Department of Agriculture. It "conforms more nearly to the uniform cold storage laws adopted by some 14 or 15 states," says the committee report.

The bill provides that the term "cold

storage" means the storage or keeping of any article of food covered by this bill at or below the temperature of 45 deg. Fahr. in a cold storage warehouse, but does not include chilling or pre-cooling therein for not more than 30 days for manufacture, sale or transportation.

The term "cold storage warehouse" means any place in which the temperature is artificially cooled to 45 deg. Fahr. or below, but does not include a car, vessel or other vehicle of transportation used as such, or a place used solely for chilling or pre-cooling, or a place used privately by the owner, or for hotel or restaurant purposes, or by a retailer for his retail business only, in which latter case the exception applies to food stored for not more than 30 days.

The measure covers "fresh meat, including all fresh edible portions of food animals, fresh fish, fresh poultry, drawn or undrawn, fresh game, eggs in shell or frozen, butter, oleomargarine and butter substitutes, but does not include any such article not intended or designed for food purposes which is plainly and conspicuously marked in such manner as to show the fact in accordance with regulations under this act."

It provides that all articles of food under this act must be marked with the label "cold storage" if held longer than 30 days in storage, also dates when put
(Continued on page 36.)

STABILIZING LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

A conference of livestock interests from various states was held in Chicago this week on the subject of livestock marketing. Stabilization of these markets is to be approached on a practical basis, with the state farm bureaus of the Middle Western states taking a leading part in the movement. A committee of four farm bureau officials has been appointed to draft a plan for uniform livestock surveys in the various states, and to devise uniform methods, including a blank for reports from all raisers and shippers. This committee comprises F. H. Cunningham, secretary of the Iowa Farm Bureau federation; W. A. McKerrow of the Minnesota farm bureau; Lewis Taylor, secretary of the Indiana association, and Prof. H. W. Mumford, in charge of livestock marketing for the Illinois Agricultural Association. It is hoped by a system of uniform co-operation in this plan of making surveys to take a long step toward the stabilization of the livestock markets by regulating the movement to market.

Canadian Packer Pictures Foreign Situation

Toronto, Ont., May 13, 1920.

E. C. Fox, president of the Wm. Davies Company, Chicago and Toronto, returned today from abroad, where he visited London, Paris and Copenhagen. He declared that the food shortage on the Continent was a real one. There was considerable suffering in Germany and Austria already, and the factors involved in normal international exchange have all broken down, owing to the failure of all countries to maintain their gold reserves against their currency.

"The two important factors," said Mr. Fox, "to be dealt with at the moment are production and exchange. That nation whose people of all classes are thrifty, and work and produce the necessities that the world is so short of at present, will do well for itself, and make a helpful contribution to the settlement of the present economic chaos."

Canada to Fight Disease.

Discussion on the prevalence of disease in cattle came up in the Ontario Legislature this week when Hon. Manning Doherty, Minister of Agriculture, asked for an appropriation of \$5,000 to replace the government herd of cattle which had been found tubercular, and had been destroyed. Twenty-six out of a herd of 35 had

the disease, and the Minister said that the province would wage a real fight against this disease among cattle. An effort would be made to clean out all the herds. Mr. Doherty declared that Ontario was no worse than any other province or state on this continent.

The strike of the employees at the Peterboro branch of the Canadian Packing Company is at an end. The men went back to work after a week's idleness. The failure of other packing plants to support the walkout is the reason given for the men's capitulation.

The agreement between the Toronto packers and their employees has been signed up, and new relations fully established for another year.

The Industrial and Development Council of Canadian Meat Packers hold a special meeting tomorrow to go into the whole English bacon situation. A preliminary discussion of the "decontrol" was talked over by the packers when in Ottawa last week, and they were given a sympathetic ear by Hon. F. S. Tolmie, Minister of Agriculture. On the 26th and 27th of this month the conference started in Ottawa on the way to fight tuberculosis in animals will continue its deliberations in Toronto.

PACKINGHOUSE WAGE AWARDS.

In a recent bulletin sent to members, the Institute of American Meat Packers outlined the latest wage decision of Federal Judge Samuel Alschuler, acting as arbitrator between packers and packing-house workers. Correcting some misapprehensions resulting from this announcement the Institute this week issues the following statement:

Judge Alschuler's award, applicable to steady time and piece workers, grants an advance of three cents an hour to all packinghouse employees with the following exceptions:

(a) Skilled hourly or steady time employees of the mechanical trades who received an increase of 12½ per cent in accordance with Judge Alschuler's award of December 1st, 1919;

(b) Helpers in the mechanical trades who received an increase of 8 per cent by that award;

(c) Hourly paid skilled and semi-skilled workers in the killing and cutting gangs who received an increase of three cents an hour by that award.

"Bonuses" were instituted by Judge Alschuler's awards of February 15, 1919, and December 1, 1919. His latest ruling says of them:

"It was not intended, as seems to be implied by the name 'bonus,' that these should be a sort of gratuity or good-will offering. At the time they were awarded it was not thought that the conditions which justified the increases would long endure, but on the contrary it seemed to be the general belief that living costs would soon and sharply be reduced. The almost continuous upward trend which has since been the rule was quite unanticipated. The separate check for these increases was suggested as a possibly more convenient means of readjustment."

"* * * In the meantime, however, employees do not seem to consider these so-called 'bonus' payments as if they were part of the wages. * * * Since these advances are in fact a part of the wage, their inclusion in the regular rate should of itself

cause no serious difficulty in any question of future adjustment, if such should be found necessary."

Bonus payments are to be added to and included in the regular wage rates of all

POOR MAIL SERVICE

Subscribers who report late receipt or non-arrival of their copies of THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should understand that this is a condition which is confronting all publishers. The U. S. postal service appears to be on the verge of a complete breakdown, due to a combination of conditions, including labor scarcity, poor pay to employees, transportation difficulties and political short-sightedness.

Conditions are particularly bad at Chicago, where Congress has refused to grant money for adequate buildings, and where the congestion is now so bad that even first-class mails are delayed for days at a time.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is doing everything in its power to deliver its weekly issues to its subscribers as promptly as possible. Subscribers can help by promptly reporting to us the delay or non-arrival of any issue, and also making the same report to the Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

Write your Congressman and Senators and tell them what you think of the false economy of Congress in not granting postal employees living pay, and in refusing to provide adequate facilities for handling the mails.

employees effective May 3, 1920. Under the awards granting the so-called "bonuses" they now amount to 17½ per cent of not exceeding \$20.00 of the weekly earnings and since the weekly earnings are in most cases \$20.00 or over, the amount of the "bonus" has in the majority of instances been \$3.50.

In order to distribute bonuses according to hourly or weekly rates, the amount of the weekly bonus of each employee figured on 6 days of 8 basic hours each at the regular pay rate, is divided by 48 and the result added to the hourly wage rate.

For example: The bonus of \$3.50—the amount most generally payable for 48 hours of regular weekly work—divided by 48 gives about seven and three-tenths cents, which shall be added to the hourly rate in lieu of the so-called bonus. Other amounts are computed in the same manner.

The increase in wage provided by this ruling of April 26 is retroactive to April 5, 1920, and the ruling provides that "any payments hereunder for the intervening time shall be made within twenty days after the date of this award."

R. G. GOULD, Secretary.

PLANS TO DEFLATE CREDIT.

An important conference, out of which may emanate a practical program for deflation of credit throughout the country, will be held in Washington, D. C., next week. The advisory council of the Federal Reserve Board will assemble on Monday and simultaneously the Class A directors of the twelve federal reserve banks, these being the directors elected by the member banks, have been summoned to the capital for a survey of the situation. On Tuesday a general conference of these two groups and of a committee appointed by the executive committee of the American Bankers' Association is scheduled.

It is expected the conferences will occupy several days and they will bring together between fifty and sixty leading bankers of the country. The chief aim of the conference is to make an accurate survey of the credit situation now confronting the banks and to devise methods of deflation.

MEAT INSPECTION CHANGES.

Recent changes in the federal meat inspection service are reported as follows:

Meat inspection inaugurated—Southern Cotton Oil Co., 1464 West 37th street, Chicago, Ill.; *Farmers Terminal Packing Co., Newport, Minn.; Riverside Canning Co., 119 Fillmore street, Riverside, N. J.

Meat inspection withdrawn—Butchers' Packing Co. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, O.; Armour & Co., Stamford, Conn.; Cudahy Packing Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Liberty Sausage Corporation, 480 Clinton street, Buffalo, N. Y.; Armour & Co., Hartford, Conn.; John C. Roth Packing Co., Cincinnati, O.; Old Home Farm Products Co., Inc., Richland Center, Wis.; Armour & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; Jones & Lamb Co., Baltimore, Md.

Meat inspection temporarily suspended—Reinicker & Alvey, Baltimore, Md.; Wolff Hide Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Meat inspection reinaugurated following suspension—Richardson & Robbins Co., Dover, Del.; The Southern Cotton Oil Co., 160 East 22nd street, Bayonne, N. J.

*Conducts slaughtering.

GOVERNMENT TAKES MEAT IN AUSTRALIA

Gets Supplies at Lower Price to Run Its Retail Shops

(Staff Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, April 17, 1920.

An interesting development of the meat position in Australia has been the renewal of the contract between the State Government of Queensland and the meat companies who treat most of the beef exported from Australia, by which the State will get a proportion of the meat treated for export. In previous letters I explained that the State Government, acting as agent for the Imperial Government during the war, insisted that coincident with an arrangement for the supply of meat to the Imperial Government at 4½d. per lb. about 12,000 tons should be supplied to the State Government for the State meat shops at 3d. and 3½d. per lb., for chilled and frozen respectively.

The Labor party insisted that the first duty of the producers of the country is to provide for the people of their own country, and this is the only argument by which they sought to get a large quantity of meat for their own shops at so much below the price paid by the Imperial Government.

When the Imperial meat contract was about to run out, and the State Government to lose its power under the previous arrangement, it made a demand for a contract for the supply of 20,000 tons of beef per year for five years at the prices previously paid. This was backed up by a proclamation "commandeering" all the meat in the State for the next five years. Following this, negotiations have been in progress between the Government on the one hand and the meat companies, in conjunction with the stockowners, on the other.

State to Get One-Fifth of Meat.

The result has been a compromise. The new contract will extend only until the end of the year, when it may be reviewed. The Government will get 20 per cent of the meat treated for export, instead of 20,000 tons per annum. But as the normal output is about 100,000 tons, the arrangement amounts to about the same thing, with this protection to the companies—that if the season is bad the Government will only get one-fifth of the output, instead perhaps of one-half or one-third, as the case may be.

Then the Government will have to use its own cattle for its own shops, instead, as formerly, selling them in the open market at high prices and calling on the graziers to supply meat for the shops at low prices. The Government will not be allowed to export any meat from cattle raised on the State stations, nor any surplus received under the contract from the meat works. As a result the price of beef to the stock owners will run about 38 shillings per 100 lbs.

Immediately the arrangement was completed the works started operations. The season is not a good one, except in the north, where it is expected that about 170,000 head of cattle will be put through. In the south the seasonal conditions are very poor and are causing a lot of anx-

iety. In New South Wales it is the same; but matters are very much better in Victoria and South Australia, whence a good deal of mutton will be exported. New South Wales, on the other hand, will show very poor figures.

State Meat Shops Not a Success.

An impression has got abroad that the State meat shops are not proving a success, that the Labor Government is somewhat sorry it entered into the meat business at all. Most significant is the announcement of the last few days that the State shops have had to raise their prices by about 1d. per lb., in some cases more.

The reason is that the shops are now working on meat raised on the State properties, and it cannot be sold at the prices ruling when the Government got its meat out of the stockowners at a low price. This is the experience with all the State enterprises; they do not sell at prices be-

low the private firm when in direct competition.

Vestey's works in the Northern Territory are closed down, and are not expected to open this season. The Wyndham works in Western Australia, on the other hand, for the first time are expected to make a considerable addition to the output of meat in Australia.

These works, like all Government undertakings, have been overcapitalized, having cost £700,000, so that the Government, if the works are to get a chance to pay, cannot give for beef what might be expected under normal conditions. Last season the works put through 9,000 head, at a cost of 20sh. to 22sh. 6d. per 100 lbs., or only about half the amount paid in Queensland works in about the same latitude. It is hoped that 25sh. will be paid this year. The number of cattle to be treated is about 25,000 head. These works are on the northwest coast of Australia, and the graziers have no other outlet for their cattle except by carrying them by boat to the south. It is probable that these works will trade with the East, to which they are close.

(Continued on page 38.)

ARGENTINE MEAT AND LIVESTOCK INDUSTRY

Review of Situation in this Great Meat Producing Region

By David Harrell, Livestock Commissioner to South America, and H. P. Morgan, Assistant in Marketing Livestock and Meats, U. S. Bureau of Markets.

(EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is one of a series of reports on the meat and live stock situation in South America made by these government experts which have appeared in the columns of The National Provisioner from time to time. The Argentine situation has been frequently described, but this brief resume will be of fresh interest at this time.)

Argentina is about one-third the size of the United States. Fully one-half of this area is in a temperate zone and closely parallels much of the plains region of the United States. When it is remembered that the topography, soil, and natural grass also resembles that of this region, it is to be expected that livestock raising is one of the principal industries of Argentina.

In considering the population outside of the city of Buenos Aires, it is found that practically four-fifths of the people are engaged in some branch of the livestock industry. With this interest in the industry and particularly with the influence of the immigration from European nations, very rapid strides have been made in the production of livestock.

According to official statistics, the numbers of livestock in Argentina in 1913 were as follows: Cattle, 28,500,000; sheep, 80,000,000; hogs, 2,900,000; goats, 4,564,000.

As has been the history of the livestock industry of all countries, a beginning in Argentina was made with large herds and large areas of land under the supervision or ownership of one person. The prevailing custom among cattlemen is to maintain a herd of well-bred stock from which beef animals are obtained, and in most cases a pure-bred herd for the raising of stock bulls and show animals.

Today a large percentage of the stock of Argentina is improved, although at the livestock market at Buenos Aires there are usually a few pens of "criollo" (inferior native cattle. With the increased value of land, however, particularly in the

alfalfa districts, the raising of native unimproved stock is becoming unprofitable. By far the larger percentage of the fat stock on the market is relatively as well-bred as those in the United States.

Coincident with the beginning of livestock improvement was the discovery that alfalfa would thrive in Argentina. To judge from the topography, it might be thought that the great Rio Plata valley is poorly watered. There are few flowing streams, but good water is to be found within a very few feet of the surface of the ground.

With the introduction of alfalfa as a pasturage for livestock, it has been possible to produce a very high quality finish upon the animals intended for slaughter. During the season large numbers of steers which carry relatively as high a degree of fleshing as the corn-fed steers of the United States are seen on the market. This high finish, with the good, low-set, blocky form, makes a meat product acceptable in any market of the world.

The Argentine Meat Trade.

At present, the marketing of the fat stock of Argentina is well taken care of by the eight packinghouses located in or near Buenos Aires. These have a combined potential daily capacity of about 9,000 cattle, 25,000 sheep, 7,000 hogs.

The total exports of meat products from the Argentine plants during 1918 were as follows: Frozen beef, 494,070 tons; chilled beef, 1,545 tons; frozen mutton, 50,415 tons; canned meats, 191,000 tons; salted meat and jerked beef, 2,779 tons; frozen pork, 1,029 tons.

In general, the various packinghouses are equipped with the most modern machinery and the best methods in handling

(Continued on page 36.)

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

EXPERT ADVICE.

Answers to questions appearing on this page are prepared with the advice and assistance of the Committee on Packinghouse Practice of the Institute of American Meat Packers. This committee comprises W. B. Farris, general superintendent Morris & Company; Myrick D. Harding, general superintendent Armour & Company; Jacob Moog, vice-president Willson & Company; F. J. Gardner, general superintendent Swift & Company; John Robertson, general superintendent Miller & Hart; and Arthur Cushman, general superintendent Allied Packers, Inc. Readers are invited to submit questions concerning any feature of packinghouse practice on which they desire information or assistance. Criticism or suggestions concerning any matter here discussed are also invited, and will be given careful attention.

DEVILED TONGUE AND HAM.

A reader in the Ohio Valley writes as follows:

Editor The National Provisioner:

Will you furnish information concerning the making and canning of deviled tongue and ham, from curing to canning?

The following will give you information asked for, showing how deviled ham and tongues are prepared:

Deviled Tongue—Use any size beef tongues. Put in pickle made from salt, sugar and saltpetre for forty-five days. Meat is then cooked one and one-half hours, gullet skin and bones being removed. Meat is run through fine plate on a hasher, then spices are mixed in and it is again run through the hasher or a Boston flyer.

Eight ozs. of mixed spices are added to each 100 lbs. of meat. Mixed as follows: 3 lbs. cinnamon, 3 lbs. ginger, 6 lbs. cayenne pepper, 12 lbs. mace, and 12 lbs. mustard.

The meat is then filled into cans: 3¼ oz. in No. ¼, and 5½ oz. in No. ½ cans. It is then put in an open water vat for five minutes in order to properly exhaust, the vent is closed and boiled off three hours at 5 lb. pressure. If sanitary system is used, fill the product in the cans as hot as possible and boil off for 3 hours and 15 minutes.

Cans, after being properly cooled, are wrapped or labeled and boxed, either two

or four dozen to the case. ¼ to ½ lb. cans are used for deviled tongue.

Deviled Ham.—Hams are cured in pickle made from salt, sugar and saltpetre for forty-seven days. Hams weighing 12 to 14 lbs., as a rule, are used. After curing they are given a light smoke. They are cooked twenty minutes to the pound, then skinned, boned and handled the same as deviled tongue. The spice mixture is as follows: 120 lbs. mustard, 250 lbs. white pepper and 50 lbs. nutmeg. ¼ lb. and ½ lb. cans are used for deviled ham. Spices will have to be regulated according to amount of seasoning wanted. Different territories require different amounts, according to the demand of the trade.

OMIT NUMBER FROM LARD CARTONS.

The federal Bureau of Animal Industry has made a meat inspection ruling permitting the omission of establishment number from lard cartons, so that such containers may be interchangeable among subsidiary establishments, and packers will not be required to carry such a large stock of cans. The notice says:

Referring to notice in Service and Regulatory Announcements of December, 1919, under the caption "Omission of Establishment Number from Oleomargarin Cartons," it has been represented to the bureau that an extension of this ruling to cover lard cartons would permit of the interchangeable use of such containers at subsidiary establishments, and thus enable establishments to carry on hand smaller supplies than are necessary under requirements specifying the application of the establishment number to each carton. Accordingly, permission is granted for the omission of the establishment number from lard and compound cartons, provided that the product is immediately inclosed in an approved wrapper bearing the in-

spection legend and establishment number.

The foregoing ruling does not authorize the omission of the inspection legend from the cartons. The omission of the establishment number as indicated will necessitate the reapproval of cartons so prepared for each establishment at which the containers are to be used. When the cartons are submitted for approval there should be applied to each a written statement indicating that the product is placed in approved wrappers bearing the inspection legend and establishment number, in order that such information may be apparent on copies of the containers which are to be marked with bureau stamp of approval.

MAY DRESS CALVES WITH SKIN ON.

The federal meat inspection authorities have rescinded the order issued in 1917 requiring the removal of skins from carcasses of calves coming from an area quarantined for Texas fever, and such calves may now be dressed with skins on. In this connection attention is directed to regulation 10, section 8, paragraph 1, B. A. I. Order 211, which requires that when a carcass is to be dressed with the skin left on, the skin shall be thoroughly washed and cleaned before evisceration. Such cleaning of the skin should include the removal of all ticks which are half grown or larger.

NEW ZEALAND LAMB AND MUTTON.

The steamer Armaugh, with a cargo of 251,799 lamb and mutton carcasses from New Zealand, arrived at Boston on April 29. Approximately 20,000 carcasses were consigned to Canadian firms, and the remainder to interests in this country. This lamb was offered at prices below the domestic product.

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POSTED ON MEAT PACKING

The amount of misinformation given to
the public about the meat packing indus-
try is amazing. Newspapers, politicians,
so-called food reformers, lecturers looking
for a popular subject, all have persisted
for years in telling the people things about
the meat trade which were as far as pos-
sible from the truth.

The trouble was that most of them had
no idea of the nature of the business, or
the efficient manner in which it was con-
ducted. And if they did absorb a smatter-
ing of facts, they did their best to disguise
them, since it was so much more popular
to attack a meat packer than to praise
him.

Recently efforts to inform the public
have been stigmatized as "packer propa-
ganda." The myth has been so well
grounded in the public mind that it is hard
to get in even an opening wedge of fact.
There is hope, however, that some day the
public will come to know the truth about
the most remarkable and efficiently-con-
ducted industry in the country.

If the older generation cannot accom-
plish this, the younger will. An instance
of this recently came to notice. Sons of
several meat packers attending the Uni-
versity of Michigan have been interested
in promoting a series of college debates
in which meat packing has been a subject
of discussion. These young men, inci-
dentally, are sons of so-called "small"
packers, such as Guggenheim of Chicago
and Fleischmann of Detroit, and the "big
packer" tag could not be pinned on them
by detractors of the meat industry.

They posted themselves on the details
of the business, and when the discussions
arose they were primed with the facts and
hammered them home. This is the sort
of propaganda which is needed to disabuse
the public mind of the mass of misinfor-
mation ground into it by several genera-
tions of self-seeking demagogues, and these
boys deserve credit for their intelligent
efforts.

MOTOR TRANSPORTATION

With the outlaw railroad strike quieting
down and something like the normal num-
ber of men back on the job, the nation's
transportation problem is once more being
considered from a normal basis. Even
with all the men back on their jobs and
all the available equipment and rolling
stock in operation, manufacturers and in-
dustries are realizing that if it wasn't for
the motor truck, which plays the part of
an auxiliary transportation unit, they
would be sorely pressed for supplies and
materials, as well as ability to haul and
deliver finished products to shipping points
or markets.

It is said that traffic demands have been
growing at the rate of 7% a year for the
last five years, with only a small expan-
sion of railroad facilities. The demands
on the railroads during 1920, according to
the U. S. Bureau of Railway Statistics,
will be about one-third greater than in
1915. To take care of such an increase
at least 10% additional facilities would be
necessary, but during that period the car-
rying power of the railroad plant has not
been increased over two per cent.

In one industry alone—that of agricul-
ture—the continued lack of proper trans-
portation facilities is bound to be felt in
the scarcity of food products and high
prices. It is estimated that food absorbs
38.2% of the average household's income.
A week's wage in 1918 was purchasing
much less than 77% of the food it bought
in 1913. It would seem that the motor
truck is a logical transportation unit for
the transportation of food from producer
or factory, and to a large extent from
factory to consumer via the retailer.

Conditions in practically every industry
in the country indicate an unexcelled de-
mand for the motor truck. Present activi-
ties and promise of continued expansion
in general business will absorb the coun-
try's motor truck production as fast as
trucks can be produced. Some idea of the
important part the motor truck played in
the country's transportation requirements
last year can be seen from the fact that
more than one billion tons of goods were
hauled by motor trucks in the United
States. Without a doubt this will be
doubled or trebled during 1920. The motor
truck is the ray of hope in a dark trans-
portation situation.

ONE WAY TO CHEAP MEAT

Premier Edward Theodore of the state
of Queensland, Australia, is quoted on a
visit to New York as saying that steak
can be had there for 16 cents a pound.
Reference to the letters of The National
Provisioner's staff correspondent at Bris-
bane, Queensland, shows how this is done.
The state runs retail meat shops of its
own and sells meat at cut prices by forc-
ing the stockowners to make contracts
with the government at reduced figures.
Thus both stock-raiser and retailer are
"gouged" for the alleged benefit of the
consumer. State abattoirs in Australia
have cost the government millions in def-
icits, and the state's retail meat shops
are run at a heavy loss. The public is
beginning to discover that the promise of
lower prices does not make up for in-
creased taxes to pay the deficits of gov-
ernment ownership and operation.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Richard Packing Co. has let the contract for an addition to its plant at Muscatine, Ia.

Fire on May 3 caused a loss of approximately \$100,000 to the Bourbon stock yards at Louisville, Ky.

The National Rendering Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000, by C. J. Colby and others at Minneapolis, Minn.

The Davenport Slaughter & Rendering Co. has been incorporated with a capital of \$100,000 by B. L. Schmidt and others at Davenport, Ia.

The Little Falls Packing Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by Chas. W. Sprandel and others at Little Falls, Minn.

Construction work has begun on the new three-story packinghouse and factory of the Fairmount Provision Co., recently organized, at Alliance, O.

The Acme Packing Co. has purchased property located at Twenty-second street, near Halsted street, Chicago, which it will utilize for canning meats.

The Temple Cotton Oil Mill Co. has begun construction work on a new mill to replace the old one which was recently destroyed with a loss of \$15,000 at Temple, Tex.

The Appalachian Packing Co. has been incorporated at Newbridge, N. C., with a capital of \$100,000. The incorporators are

J. H. McConnell, W. W. Guy and W. C. McConnell.

The Jarecki Chemical Co. has been absorbed by the Armour Fertilizer Works at Sandusky, O. Present plans indicate the old name will be retained as well as the old management.

A small packing plant at South St. Paul, which has been operated by Stewart & Fosner, has been purchased by Louis Hertz and Morris Rifkin. The plant has a capacity of about 100 cattle a day.

Announcement is made of the appointment of John W. Pepperdine of Chicago as manager of the Higgins Packing Co., of Omaha, Nebr. Mr. Pepperdine is a well-known packinghouse executive and plans for the enlargement of the company's operations under his direction are being made.

INSPECTED MEAT IMPORTS.

Figures of the federal meat inspection service show importations of 2,097,327 lbs. of fresh and refrigerated beef into the United States in February, of which 1,432,973 lbs. came from Canada. For the eight months ending with February importations totalled 22,439,642 lbs. Other fresh meats imported in February totaled 1,170,895 lbs., all from Canada, with the total for the eight months 10,185,257 lbs.

Canned and cured meats imported in February aggregated 68,690 lbs., compared to 1,922,613 lbs. in February a year ago. For the eight months the total was 1,242,532 lbs., compared to 113,189,654 lbs. in the same period of the previous year. Other meat products imported in February aggregated 728,242 lbs., compared to 171,156 lbs. in February, 1919.

RECEIVER FOR MIDLAND PACKING.

Application for the appointment of a receiver for the Midland Packing Co., Sioux City, Iowa, was made last week by Attorney General H. V. Havner of Iowa, the same official who recently took like action in the case of another Iowa packing enterprise. On his application J. A. Johnson, clerk of the court in which the application was made, was appointed receiver for the company, with bonds fixed at \$500,000.

The company was incorporated for \$8,000,000, and a modern plant costing over \$4,000,000 was erected and put in operation. Market, transportation and other conditions caused a shut-down after only a few weeks of operation, and this started stories among the many thousands of stockholders all over the neighboring states, which resulted in agitation for a receivership. Several other suits were started by farmer and other stockholders, some of which alleged fraud in the sale of stock. Stock held in Iowa, Nebraska and South Dakota is largely in the hands of farmers.

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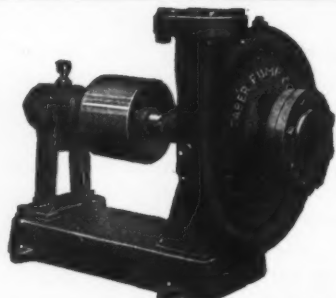
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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head re quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Prices Better—Fair Domestic Trade—Important Live Stock Losses Claimed—Exports Still Small.

The action of the provision market has been somewhat more encouraging for holders during the past week and there have been moderate gains in prices. These gains have not been very pronounced, but have been enough to show a better feeling in the market and somewhat more confidence as to the general situation. The movement of hogs has continued fairly liberal, considering the traffic conditions and the shipments of product have also been quite large. This has been more particularly in fresh meats than in cured. The shipments from Chicago last week of fresh meats were 69,000,000 lbs., against 45,000,000 lbs. last year, while the shipments of cut meats were only about 8,000,000 lbs., against 23,000,000 lbs. last year, and the shipments of lard 3,000,000 lbs., against 12,000,000 lbs. last year. The decrease in the shipments of meats and lard largely reflects the decrease in the export movement, while the larger shipments of fresh meat reflect the domestic conditions.

Opinions are quite contradictory as to what may be expected in the way of stocks this month. Normally there is an important decrease in provision stocks in the month of May, and it is anticipated that there will be a moderate decrease in total stocks this year. The decrease is not expected to be very important, however, and there are some who believe that there will be an increase due to the fact that the export shipments have been so greatly reduced while the livestock movement has been good. The stocks of products at the leading points in the country on May 1st, were only a little less than last year on meats, but materially more on lard, which has been one of the reasons why the position of lard has been so relatively heavy, and this has also been reflected into the action of the market for oil.

One of the factors in connection with the better tone in the market has been the very definite claims being made of serious losses to young pigs on account of the very unfavorable weather this year, and also the reported losses of other live stock on account of the severe winter. The government report for May 1st on live-stock has been awaited with a very great deal of interest, as it has been expected that the losses reported would be relatively large, and that the condition of live-stock would be relatively poor. Last year the losses of swine were reported at 3,127,783 head, and the condition 94.5. The losses of cattle were reported at 2,246,871, and the condition 94.7, and the losses of sheep 1,605,932, condition 95.9, and the losses of lambs 677,855.

One claim is made that the condition has not been maintained as well as it should have been, owing to the very high feeding costs all over the country. This is particularly true of late, it is claimed. With the price of cattle and hogs from 40 to 60 cents under the relative market value of corn and other feedstuffs there has been, it is stated, a very great disposition to feed as little as possible and to turn cattle and livestock out to pasture as early as possible. Early pasturage has not been possible on account of the lateness of the season, which is reflected in the government report of the condition of pastures, which showed an average of only 79.8, compared with 90.3 last year, and a condition of meadow of 89.4, against 94.3 last year. The lateness of the season and the poor condition of the pastures has meant that livestock had to be fed later than usual.

The export shipments of provisions continue very small, and for the past week there was no improvement in the total outward movement. The shipments have been decreasing so steadily and the total compared with a year ago has decreased so hugely that but for a material increase in the domestic consumption of both hog products and beef products the stocks

would have been far in excess of the totals now being reported, and far in excess of last year.


Conditions are extremely unsatisfactory in the packing and provision trade for the producers, and with huge stocks in store the outlook is not very satisfactory for holders of products. The conditions have been brought about, according to the views of some of the close observers, by the fact that livestock production was stimulated in order to meet the war demand, and the demand ceased so suddenly that it left a larger supply of livestock than could be absorbed in the domestic trade at the high level of meat prices.

The total packing as shown by the report of inspected slaughter has decreased, but it has never been so large as at present with the exports so small and the prices so high. Some believe that a lower level would greatly increase the domestic distribution, but how such low levels are to be reached without disaster to the livestock trade and serious loss to the provision trade is a question.

The relatively low level of cattle and hogs compared with feedstuffs of all kinds is very distressing. Corn at nearly \$2 a bu. compares with live hogs at a little over 14c a lb., and cattle under 13c, while bran, hay and other feedstuffs are correspondingly high with corn, and difficult to get. The financial losses of livestock feeders and raisers on the present basis of feed cost and the present prices of livestock are extremely heavy, yet the immense stocks of products in store and the immense production of product on account of the pressure to market livestock creates a dangerous condition. Fear is expressed that livestock supplies may be reduced on account of these losses to a relatively dangerous low level.

PORK—The market has been slow but very firm, due to the rail situation. Mess at New York was quoted at \$42@43, family, \$50@53, and short clears at \$40@45. At Chicago the market was barely steady with mess quoted around \$36.50.

LARD—Consuming demand both domestic and export continues disappointing. Prices however were firmer owing to the better feeling in the west. Prime western was quoted at 21.70@21.80c; middle west, 21.55@21.65c; city, 20¾@21c; refined to the continent, 23c; South American 23¼c; Brazil kegs, 24¼c and compound 21@22¼c, according to brand. At



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Chicago loose lard was quoted at \$1.40 under May, and leaf lard was around 20c.

BEEF—The market was again very quiet but firm with demand fairly active. Mess was quoted at \$16@18; packet at \$17 @19; family, \$20@22; and extra India mess at \$40@42.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

HOG PRODUCTS ARE LOOKING UP.

Hog receipts in the eleven principal livestock markets of the country for the first three days of this week were 343,000, as against 381,000 last week and 367,000 for the corresponding period last year. Top on hogs this week in Chicago is \$15.60, as against \$15.65 last week, \$16.40 two weeks ago \$21.35 last year and \$18.15 two years ago. The average weight of hogs in Chicago last week was 241 lbs., as against 245 lbs. the previous week, 233 lbs. the corre-

sponding week last year and 241 lbs. for the corresponding week two years ago.

"We expect to see the weight drop down for the next thirty days," say W. G. Press & Co. in their market letter, "as the hogs that were held back owing to the railroad difficulties are pretty well cleaned up. Hogs that will be coming from now up to the marketing of the heavy sows in July and August are last fall's pigs.

"The high price of corn is encouraging liquidation and 50 per cent of the hogs this week are light weights. The premium on light weight hogs is off. These light hogs will make very little contract meats and we do not think the supply will be equal to the demands for fresh pork and light cured cuts. The South will not buy high priced cuts of light pork such as we will be making, and will be forced to take the heavy cheap cuts, and we look to see the stocks of ribs reduce rapidly within the next thirty days.

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CHICAGO

"The shipments of product from Chicago, considering the difficulties of transportation, indicate a pretty good demand. It begins to look as though hog products were coming into their own. They have been out of line with all other foods for a long time.

"We have been very friendly to lard, even when our predictions for better prices were taking punishment. We do not think lard should have sold as low as it did, when one considers the price of other fats; butter selling at three times the price of lard always looked ridiculous to us. Common grease at one time this year was selling within a few cents of lard. Oleomargarine, that is made principally of lard and cottonseed oil, sold 12c to 15c a lb. higher than lard.

"The high price of inferior fats as compared to lard has put the big users of lard, such as bakeries and cracker manufacturers, back to using it again. The war took them off of lard, owing to the high price, but the recent cheapness of lard has restored it to its former best customers. This means much to lard, and we think the day past when lard has to stagger to keep its feet. Lard has advanced about \$1.50 in the last couple of weeks and a setback might be looked for, but we would not be surprised to see Sept. lard sell around 25c.

"The first week of this month Chas. A. McCurdy, England's food minister, called the attention of the House of Commons to the great danger of food shortage. He said optimism of a year ago regarding supplies had not been justified, and it was well the fact should be realized. He said the supply of butter promises to be only one-half of the pre-war standard, and he could see no sign that the world's shortage was likely to improve. Butter is now selling wholesale from 60 1/2 to 62 1/2 c, and retailing from 65c to 75c a pound, and even at this high price in four big markets, Chicago, New York, Philadelphia and Boston, for the week ending April 30th, there was a decrease in holdings of 765,912 lbs. and a decrease of 1,176,817 lbs. for the previous week. There was an increase for the last week of April last year in these markets of 320,884 lbs. This shows the tremendous demand for butter. Sooner or later this is going to help lard."

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of provisions from Atlantic and Gulf ports for the week ending May 8, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	PORK, BBLs.		From Nov. 1, 1919, to May 8, 1920.
	Week ended May 8, 1920.	Week ended May 10, 1919.	
United Kingdom ..	402	15	1,380
Continent ..	996	240	6,130
So. and Cen. Amer.	1,108	.....	1,880
West Indies ..	1,420	.....	8,857
Brit. N. A. Colonies	153	.....	4,380
Other countries ..	.....	.....	384
Totals ..	4,139	255	23,017

BACON AND HAMs, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	5,416,000	12,058,710	344,446,200
Continent ..	703,450	20,274,525	291,325,450
So. and Cen. Amer.	287,954	.....	804,642
West Indies ..	2,069,302	.....	7,123,112
Brit. N. A. Colonies	113,979	.....	491,753
Other countries ..	131,789	.....	510,392
Totals ..	8,812,474	32,333,235	614,791,949

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom ..	6,224,100	1,962,500	12,541,300
Continent ..	1,324,089	13,326,772	182,586,785
So. and Cen. Amer.	466,433	.....	1,651,177
West Indies ..	2,208,198	150,000	5,863,487
Brit. N. A. Colonies	386,350	.....	381,309
Other countries ..	108,684	.....	221,491
Totals ..	10,637,864	15,439,272	316,115,549

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and ham, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York ..	4,139	65,774,474	5,334,864
Portland, Me. ....	.....	.....	.....
Boston ..	.....	2,200,000	5,233,000
Philadelphia ..	.....	26,000	35,000
Baltimore ..	.....	.....	.....
Total week ..	4,139	8,812,474	10,637,864
Previous week ..	200	4,914,800	5,680,500
Two weeks ago ..	320	2,470,500	5,330,500
Cor. week, 1919 ..	255	32,333,235	15,439,272

Comparative summary of aggregate exports from Nov. 1, 1919, to May 8, 1920:

	1919 to 1920.	1918 to 1919.	Decrease.
Pork ..	4,603,400	5,890,800	1,287,400
Bacon and ham ..	614,791,949	1,073,656,888	458,864,939
Lard ..	316,115,549	392,232,179	76,116,630

TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE AND SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The market for tallow the past week has been very dull and practically without feature. Aside from very small transactions and a slightly easier undertone there were little new feature to the market. Offerings are not large, but the demand is equally small at present, notwithstanding better feeling in other greases. There is lack of foreign demand, and with consuming trade quiet distribution is very slow and sentiment is decidedly mixed. The heavy movement of commodities from the South American countries continues, and it is generally believed that South American tallow is satisfying foreign needs at present. At New York prime city was quoted at 13½¢, city specials loose 14¼¢, and edible at 15¼¢ @ 15½¢ nominal. At Chicago packers' No. 1 was quoted at 14¼¢ @ 14½¢, and edible at 15¢ @ 15½¢.

OLEO-STEARINE.—The market the past week has been very dull and steady with prices unchanged from a week ago. The action of tallow continues against the market, as does the slow demand from consumers. At New York oleo was quoted at 16¼¢, at Chicago 16¼¢, and at the River 16¢.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS.

OLEO OIL.—The market was quiet and steady. At New York extra was quoted at 25¼¢ while at Chicago it was quoted at 22¢ @ 23¢.

GREASE.—The market for greases was very steady but trading has been small. Consumers are inclined to hold while sellers are not offering freely due to the better feeling in most oils and greases. At New York yellow was quoted at 12¢ @ 12¼¢ and choice house at 12¢ @ 12¼¢. Garbage grease was quoted at 11¢ @ 12¼¢ depending upon color, acid content, etc. At Chicago yellow was quoted at 13¢ @ 13¼¢ and house at 12½¢ @ 12¾¢.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market continues slow, but the market is firmly held. Trade is routine in character. 20° is quoted at \$1.90 @ 1.95, 30° at \$1.80 @ 1.85, and prime at \$1.50 @ 1.60.

IMPORTS OF MEATS AND PRODUCTS.

Imports of meat and products at the port of New York for the month of March, 1920, according to Government statistics just reported to The National Provisioner, were as follows:

DRY CALFSKINS—Total value, \$489,089.
WET CALFSKINS—Total value, \$1,145,361.
DRY CATTLE HIDES—Total value, \$2,125,369.
WET CATTLE HIDES—Total value, \$4,614,814.
DRY HORSEHIDES—Total value, \$336,656.
WET HORSEHIDES—Total value, \$348,203.
DRY SHEEPSKINS—Total value, \$339,286.
WET SHEEPSKINS—Total value, \$607,714.
BEEF AND VEAL, FRESH—Canada, 1,074,614 lbs.; Panama, 486,002 lbs.; total, 1,560,616 lbs.
LAMB AND MUTTON, FRESH—Canada, 490,386 lbs.; total, 490,386 lbs.
BACON AND HAMS—Canada, 34,560 lbs.; total, 34,560 lbs.

BOLOGNA.—Spain, 324 lbs.; Hong Kong, 2,064 lbs.; total, 2,388 lbs.

ALL OTHER CANNED OR PRESERVED MEATS.—Canada, 27,000 lbs.; Uruguay, 11,023 lbs.; Hong Kong, 8,296 lbs.; total, 46,319 lbs.

SAUSAGE CASINGS.—France, 1,545 lbs.; Iceland, 4,223 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 20,100 lbs.; England, 1,120 lbs.; Ireland, 450 lbs.; Panama, 275 lbs.; Cuba, 4,784 lbs.; Argentina, 33,919 lbs.; Chile, 9,266 lbs.; China, 86,988 lbs.; Persia, 2,770 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 9,800 lbs.; Australia, 6,240 lbs.; New Zealand, 26,634 lbs.; Misc., 5,550 lbs.; total, 213,664 lbs.

TALLOW.—England, 281,568 lbs.; Uruguay, 266,967 lbs.; Australia, 3,243 lbs.; total, 999,286 lbs.

ALL OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS.—Canada, 5,222 lbs.; total, 5,222 lbs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, May 00.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. avg., 31¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30¾¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 30½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 30¼¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 30¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¾¢. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. avg., 31¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 30¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 29¾¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 29¼¢.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. avg., 32½¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 32¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 31½¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 31¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 30¢. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. avg., 31¼¢; 16@18 lbs. avg., 31½¢; 18@20 lbs. avg., 31¢; 20@22 lbs. avg., 30½¢; 22@24 lbs. avg., 30¢.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16¾¢. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lbs. avg., 19¢; 6@8 lbs. avg., 18¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 17½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 16¾¢.

Clear Belies—Green, 6@8 lbs. avg., 36½¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 34½¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 29½¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½¢. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. avg., 33¢; 8@10 lbs. avg., 32¢; 10@12 lbs. avg., 30¢; 12@14 lbs. avg., 25½¢; 14@16 lbs. avg., 23½¢.

PORK CUTS AT NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, May 12, 1920.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows: Pork loins, 36¢ @ 40¢; green hams, 8@10 lbs., 34¢; 10@12 lbs., 33¢; 12@14 lbs., 33¢; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs., 31¢; 10@12 lbs., 30¢; 12@14 lbs., 29¢; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 28¢; 12@14 lbs., 28¢; sweet pickled clear bellies, 6@8 lbs., 27¢; 8@10 lbs., 28¢; 10@12 lbs., 27¢; 12@14 lbs., 26¢; sweet pickled rib bellies, 10@12 lbs., 26¢; 12@14 lbs., 26¢; sweet pickled hams, 8@10 lbs., 34¢; 10@12 lbs., 33¢; 18@20 lbs., 32¢; dressed hogs, 22¾¢; steam lard, 20½¢; compound, 23¢.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs., 33¢; 10@12 lbs., 32¢; 12@14 lbs., 31¢; 14@16 lbs., 28¢ @ 30¢; skinned shoulders, 22¢; boneless butts, 29@30¢; Boston butts, 24@25¢; lean trimmings, 23¢; regular trimmings, 18¢; spare ribs, 21¢; neck ribs, 6¢; kidneys, 6¢; tails, 10¢; livers, 2¢; pig tongues, 22¢.

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, May 11.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are reported as follows: 74 to 76% caustic soda, 6¾¢ @ 7¢ lb.; 60% caustic soda, 6¾¢ lb.; 98% powdered caustic soda, 7¢ @ 7¼¢ lb.; 48% carbonate of soda, 3¾¢ @ 4¢ lb.; 58% carbonate of soda, 4¢ @ 4¼¢ lb.; talc, 1¼¢ @ 2¢ lb.; silic, \$20.00 per 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil, nominal, in casks, 2,000 lbs., 15¢ @ 15½¢ lb.; yellow olive oil, \$2.90 @ 3.00 gal.; cochineal oil, 20¢ @ 21¢ lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 18¼¢ @ 19¢ lb.; cottonseed oil, 19¼¢ @ 19¾¢ lb.; soya bean oil, 17½¢ @ 18¢ lb.; corn oil, 17½¢ @ 17¾¢ lb.; peanut oil, deodorized, 22¢ @ 22½¢ lb.; peanut oil, crude, 16¢ @ 16½¢ lb.

Prime city tallow, special, nominal, 14¼¢ lb.; dynamite glycerine, nominal, 24¢ @ 24½¢ lb.; saponified glycerine, 88%, nominal, 18¢ @ 18½¢ lb.; crude soap glycerine, nominal, 16½¢ lb.; chemically pure glycerine, nominal, 24½¢ @ 25¢ lb.; prime packers' grease, 12½¢ @ 13¢ lb.

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Cottonseed Crushers Do Not Change Name

The Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association in convention at New Orleans, La., on May 12, 13 and 14, reached a compromise on the question of reorganization by adopting the majority report of the Reorganization Committee, with the exception of proposed change of name. It was decided to retain the historic title, instead of taking the new name of Edible Oil Millers' Association of America. Plans for broadening the scope of the organization, taking in other oil interests, and enlarging the officers' list, were adopted as recommended by the majority report.

A sharp contest had been expected, as there was strong opposition to the majority plan, but conferences were held on the

first day and an amicable agreement reached, the majority of the committee yielding on change of name, while the opposition agreed to accept the entire plan of reorganization with that exception. The latter provides for three vice-presidents instead of one, an executive committee of seven instead of five, and an advisory board of sixteen. The outcome was happily received, and the convention proceeded amid enthusiasm for the future.

Election of officers under the new plan was proceeding as this issue of The National Provisioner went to press.

A full report of the proceedings will appear in the next issue of The National Provisioner.

EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Exports of vegetable oils from the port of New York for the month of March, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

CORN OIL—Greece, 76,455 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 455 lbs.; England, 16,956 lbs.; Costa Rica, 21,480 lbs.; Guatemala, 1,875 lbs.; Panama, 19,931 lbs.; Jamaica, 32,760 lbs.; British W. Indies, 350 lbs.; Cuba, 127,175 lbs.; Danish W. Indies, 300 lbs.; Dutch W. Indies, 3,275 lbs.; French W. Indies, 47,500 lbs.; Haiti, 2,885 lbs.; San Domingo, 146,375 lbs.; Argentina, 104,000 lbs.; Colombia, 1,250 lbs.; British Guiana, 17,000 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 380 lbs.; British So. Africa, 68,495 lbs.; Misc., 45,600 lbs.; total, 734,497 lbs.

COTTONSEED OIL—Belgium, 1,079,523 lbs.; Denmark, 380,000 lbs.; France, 1,683,

486 lbs.; Germany, 375,105 lbs.; Greece, 1,107,325 lbs.; Italy, 4,141,000 lbs.; Malta, 28,259 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,875 lbs.; Norway, 1,171,500 lbs.; Sweden, 754,500 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 643,719 lbs.; England, 389,000 lbs.; Scotland, 60 lbs.; Bermuda, 350 lbs.; Costa Rica, 14,755 lbs.; Guatemala, 377 lbs.; Nicaragua, 750 lbs.; Panama, 132,794 lbs.; Salvador, 7,425 lbs.; Newfoundland, 9,375 lbs.; Jamaica, 148,850 lbs.; Trinidad, 14,525 lbs.; British W. Indies, 14,664 lbs.; Cuba, 101,378 lbs.; Danish W. Indies, 16,446 lbs.; Dutch W. Indies, 12,187 lbs.; French W. Indies, 76,903 lbs.; Haiti, 12,565 lbs.; San Domingo, 300,669 lbs.; Argentina, 163,103 lbs.; Brazil, 1,900 lbs.; Chile, 10,076 lbs.; Colombia, 14,302 lbs.; Ecuador, 160 lbs.; British Guiana, 16,948 lbs.; Dutch Guiana, 28,661 lbs.; French Guiana, 69,703 lbs.; Paraguay, 515,550 lbs.; Uruguay, 570,225 lbs.; Venezuela,

3,600 lbs.; British India, 500 lbs.; Japan, 96,600 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 181,462 lbs.; Austria, 10,900 lbs.; British So. Africa, 162,595 lbs.; Liberia, 150 lbs.; Portuguese Africa, 3,630 lbs.; Egypt, 9,000 lbs.; Poland, 328,125 lbs.; total, 14,804,477 lbs.

COCONUT OIL—Austria, 211,275 lbs.; Belgium, 215,516 lbs.; Germany, 5,000 lbs.; Greece, 2,500 lbs.; Italy, 851,890 lbs.; Norway, 205,500 lbs.; Spain, 4,500 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 10,038 lbs.; England, 37,034 lbs.; Costa Rica, 7,903 lbs.; Panama, 94 lbs.; Mexico, 181,975 lbs.; Trinidad, 40 lbs.; British W. Indies, 40 lbs.; Cuba, 217,493 lbs.; Dutch W. Indies, 300 lbs.; Argentina, 11,200 lbs.; Chile, 51,150 lbs.; Colombia, 6,655 lbs.; Ecuador, 3,001 lbs.; British Guiana, 36 lbs.; Peru, 400 lbs.; Korea, 100 lbs.; Turkish Asia, 11,518 lbs.; Philippine Islands, 450 lbs.; Egypt, 3,751 lbs.; Czecho Slovakia, 50,000 lbs.; Poland, 6,750 lbs.; total, 2,096,388 lbs.

PEANUT OIL—Finland, 12,500 lbs.; Germany, 48 lbs.; Costa Rica, 74 lbs.; Chile, 37 lbs.; Colombia, 10,000 lbs.; China, 106 lbs.; Hong Kong, 88 lbs.; Austria, 1,200 lbs.; total, 24,053 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL—Austria, 265,209 lbs.; France, 1,980,209 lbs.; Italy, 3,889,772 lbs.; Malta, 81,875 lbs.; Switzerland, 413,000 lbs.; Turkish Europe, 175,000 lbs.; Panama, 9,863 lbs.; Jamaica, 40,320 lbs.; Cuba, 9,500 lbs.; French W. Indies, 11,910 lbs.; Czecho Slovakia, 30,000 lbs.; total, 6,916,427 lbs.

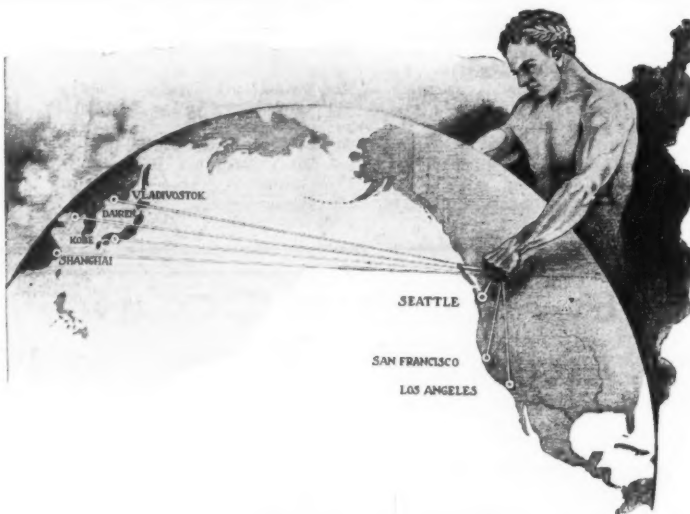
OTHER FIXED VEGETABLE OILS—Total value, \$68,275.

SOUTHERN MARKETS

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., May 13, 1920.—Cottonseed oil market quiet, basis prime crude quoted at 15c. Good seven per cent meal steady, \$64.00@64.50. Hulls firm. \$13 loose; \$20.50 sacked.



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VEGETABLE OILS

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is Official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Markets Quiet—Consuming Trade Slow—Undertone Firm—Transportation Unsatisfactory—Cotton Oil Quiet—Markets Strong.

Trading in cottonseed oil on the New York Produce Exchange the past week has been very quiet, with operations on a smaller scale than for some weeks past. The quietness prevailing in the other oils apparently extended to this market, and with sentiment rather mixed there was little disposition to trade, and as a result the market has been more or less professional in character. The undertone, however, has been very strong, and prices were at new high levels for the upward movement, showing gains of $\frac{3}{4}$ c a lb. from the low of the month and the July option in advance of nearly $1\frac{1}{2}$ c a lb. from the low of the season. The speculative trade is now centered in July and September, with a disposition on the part of the speculative element to get as far away from the current month as is possible. The new crop options, however, are very dull, with only spasmodic trading, so that the interest largely is in the September delivery.

The feature the past week has been the continued lack of selling pressure. Each day offerings appeared to be smaller and smaller, although trade broadened some-

what later in the week. The selling was largely in the way of profit-taking on the bulges, and what little other pressure there was on the market came from local professionals who are inclined to the bear side on the financial situation and the continued slowness of the consuming demand, both domestic and export.

The buying came from many quarters, led by commission houses and brokers with Wall Street, Western and Southern connections, and from shorts who covered rather freely on the upturns. A part of the buying was credited to covering of shorts for packers, but the bulk of the demand was speculative, and was influenced by the persistent firmness in the Western lard market, the strength in food grains, which reached new high levels on the crop, a better tone in soya bean and other vegetable oils, some improvement in domestic cash trade, and a slight betterment in the demand for compound lard.

A feature contributing toward the upturn was the continued absence of hedge pressure, which is due to the demoralization of transportation, and to the disappointing deliveries thus far this month on May contracts. Refiners have been doing little or nothing the past week or two in the market, and it is intimated this is due to the fact that the financial situation has

temporarily checked their buying of crude oil, and to the slowness of the export demand to revive.

The crude oil markets have been dull but very steady, but the markets have been slow to respond to the improvement in prices in the future market. In the Southeast crude oil was quoted at 16c nominal, and in the Valley on a folio basis at 15c@15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. The South is inclined to sell crude, but the demand is stagnant at present, and were conditions normal the refining interests would probably absorb the balance of the crush, as crude oil is now on the best hedging basis of the season, and at a differential which would allow more than the average normal hedging difference.

Some of the buying toward the middle of the week was believed to have come from interests who are attending the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association convention at New Orleans. The buying, however, was not very large.

On the extreme advance there was scattered profit-taking by some of the original leading longs, who became friendly to the market slightly under the 19c level for July, and this selling was sufficient to temporarily check the upward tendency. Sentiment, however, on the whole was more favorable for the market than for some time past, and the belief continued to gain ground that cotton oil as well as lard was selling out of line compared with other commodities.

The extent of the advance in oil, however, depends greatly upon the action in

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lard. Pure lard at present is selling on a basis of around 23c in the East, while compound is quoted at 21@23c a lb. according to brand and quality. Some of the lower grades of compound have been meeting with a fair demand, but the best makes continue to move in a hand-to-mouth way. The compound makers are not inclined to further lower their prices, owing to the advancing tendency in lard

and with the difference gradually switching to the favor of compound, should lard advance much further, distribution of compound may again approach the normal levels.

The weather in the cotton belt the past week has been much more satisfactory for the growing crop, and some optimistic reports have come to hand. There was less rain in the Eastern belt, which was favorable for the completion of farm work, and there were good rains in the Western belt, particularly in Texas, where needed. Toward the middle of the week there were some complaints from Texas and Oklahoma of rivers rising over their banks and flooding quite large areas.

The question of the cotton acreage has not been definitely decided and the trade generally continues to look for a slight improvement in the area over last year. No important private crop estimates were issued during the week. The period of good growing weather is rapidly approaching, and the time is gradually nearing when the market for oil will be dominated more or less by the new crop outlook.

While transportation conditions remain as they are there is little likelihood of any important pressure of oil on the market, but with a settlement of the strike and a renewed movement of oil towards New York conditions could easily be reversed, as stocks are quite liberal, and unless the consuming demand broadens materially there is bound to be a very fair carry over of old oil this season.

The market for vegetable oils was dull and featureless as far as vegetable oils were concerned, and price changes were small. Soybean oil was $\frac{1}{4}$ c to $\frac{1}{2}$ c better, and quoted at 13 $\frac{1}{4}$ @13 $\frac{1}{2}$ c sellers' tanks from the Coast, according to shipment, while coconut oil offerings were

light at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ c sellers' tanks from the Coast, and Manila oil was quoted at 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ @17c. Peanut oil was around 16c sellers' tanks May forward shipment. Consuming demand continues only for present needs, but the better feeling in lard, other greases and cotton oil has tended to limit offerings and the belief appears to be growing that the Eastern domestic trade will be considerably better when the rail strike is settled. There is little or no foreign interest in evidence in the market.

COTTONSEED OIL—Market transactions:

Thursday, May 6, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1920 a	....
May	900	1925	1920	1919 a	1921
June				1935 a	1950
July	9500	1957	1935	1950 a	1952
Aug.				1950 a	....
Sept.	3600	1960	1940	1954 a	1956
Oct.				1905 a	1930
Nov.				1800 a	1900
Dec.				1700 a	1900
Total sales, 14,000. Prime Crude S. E., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid.					

Friday, May 7, 1920.

Market closed steady.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1920 a	....
May	800	1939	1925	1924 a	1926
June				1930 a	1960
July	5600	1974	1955	1957 a	1960
Aug.	300	1968	1968	1957 a	1965
Sept.	3600	1977	1957	1970 a	1972
Oct.	200	1950	1920	1920 a	1940
Nov.				1840 a	1900
Dec.				1775 a	1900
Total sales, 10,300. Prime Crude S. E., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ c bid.					

Saturday, May 8, 1920.

Market closed easy.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1915 a	....
May				1915 a	1940
June				1940 a	1980
July	1500	1960	1944	1953 a	1960
Aug.				1953 a	1970
Sept.	1500	1975	1960	1960 a	1962
Oct.				1895 a	1940
Nov.	100	1840	1840	1800 a	1850
Dec.				1700 a	1850
Total sales, 10,300. Prime Crude S. E., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16c.					

Monday, May 10, 1920.

Market closed firm.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1925 a	....
May				1935 a	1945
June				1950 a	1970
July	3000	1975	1952	1964 a	1970
Aug.	600	1975	1957	1970 a	1980
Sept.	2100	1978	1959	1975 a	1980
Oct.				1905 a	1950
Nov.				1800 a	1850
Dec.				1800 a	1850
Total sales, 5,700. Prime Crude S. E., 16c asked.					

Tuesday, May 11, 1920.

Market closed strong.

	Range			Closing	
	Sales.	High.	Low.	Bid.	Asked.
Spot				1950 a	2200
May				1945 a	1999
June				1950 a	1975
July	2000	1982	1970	1968 a	1970
Aug.	300	1980	1974	1970 a	1975
Sept.	2200	1990	1978	1981 a	1983
Oct.				1900 a	1950
Nov.				1800 a	1875
Dec.				1800 a	1850
Total sales, 5,100. Prime Crude S. E., 15 $\frac{1}{2}$ @16c.					

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Wednesday, May 12, 1920.

Market closed strong.

Spot	Range			Closing	
	Sales	High	Low	Bid	Asked
May	100	1970	1970	1950	a 1968
June				1975	a 1995
July	6300	1993	1982	1989	a 1991
Aug.	500	1998	1993	1996	a 1998
Sept.	2300	2007	1996	2004	a 2007
Oct.				1910	a 1990
Nov.				1810	a 1900
Dec.				1800	a 1900

Total sales, 9,600. Prime Crude S. E., 16c nominal.

Market Thursday, May 13, 1920, closed 46 to 50 points net lower. Sales, 14,000 brls. Tenders, 1000 brls. Prime crude, \$16.00, nominal; prime summer yellow spot, \$19.00@19.75; May, \$19.30; July, \$19.43; September, \$19.57; all bid. Prime winter yellow and summer white normal.

SEE PAGE 33 FOR LATER MARKETS

PEANUT OIL—The market has been very quiet with consumers showing only nominal interest but prices have been steady. Oriental in sellers' tanks from the Coast was quoted at 16@16½c and deodorized on the spot at 22@23c.

CORN OIL—The market the past week was dull and steady. Very little trading is passing in either crude or refined. Crude oil was quoted 17½c and refined at 20@20¼c.

PALM OIL—The market was very quiet but steady. Largoes in casks was quoted at 13½@13c, niger on the spot at 12@12½c, and palm kernels at 18@18½c.

COCONUT OIL—The market is very steady held but demand is very quiet. Offerings however are also small and prices firmly held. Ceylon was quoted at 18¼@18½c and Cochon in bbls. at 19¼c, while deodorized is held at 19½@20c and Manila oil in sellers' tanks from the Coast at 16¾@17c. Some resale deodorized was in evidence.

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SOYA BEAN OIL—The market the past week was very dull but steadier. Offerings were limited and there was some improvement in demand although no broad inquiry existed. Sellers' tanks June forward shipment was quoted 13¼c while May shipment was held at 13½@13¾c. Deodorized was quoted at 18¾@19c.

COTTON OIL CONVENTIONS.

Inter State Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, New Orleans, La., May 12, 13 and 14. Hotel Grunewald.

Georgia Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Savannah, Ga., May 31 and June 1. Savannah Hotel.

Texas Cotton Seed Crushers' Association, Galveston, Tex., June 7, 8 and 9. Hotel Galvez.

Society of Cotton Products Analysts, New Orleans, La., May 10 and 11. Hotel Grunewald.

National Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Fort Worth, Tex., May 18, 19, 20, 21.

Inter State Oil Mill Superintendents' Association, Atlanta, Ga., June 2, 3 and 4.

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SIAM RICE NO. 1
SIAM USUAL RICE
SAIGON RICE NO. 1
SAIGON PYCHOW RICE NO. 1
CALCUTTA PATNA RICE NO. 1
RANGOON SQ. RICE

BEANS

MARU-UZURA—CRANBERRY ROUND
CHUNAGA-UZURA—MEDIUM SPECKLED
CHUFUKU—WHITE FLAT
DAIFUKU—LARGE BUTTER
DAINAGON—MEDIUM BABY RED
KOTENASHI—PEA BEANS
KUMAMOTO—WHITE KIDNEY
KINTOKI—LARGE RED
MURONGEN—MEDIUM BUTTER
NAGAUZURA—LONG SPECKLED
OHTENASHI—MEDIUM PEA BEANS
PEA BEANS
SHIROMARU—MARROW
SOYA
RANGON WHITE



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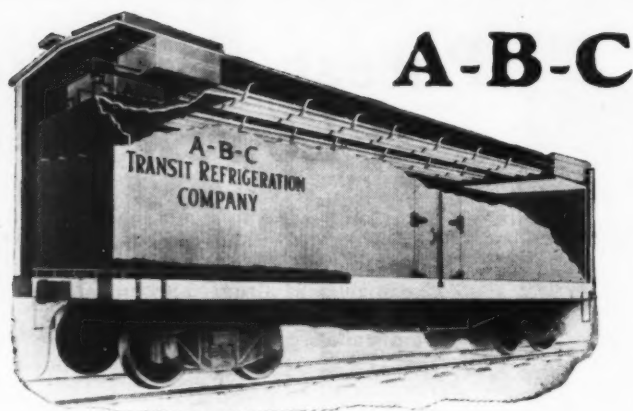
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A. B. C. Transit Refrigeration Equipment has proved this statement with actual performance over a period of two years.

Conclusive evidence in the form of thermographic charts and substantiating statements from the largest shippers in the country will be mailed upon request.

THE A. B. C. TRANSIT REFRIGERATION COMPANY

245 Railway Exchange Building

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

IMPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS.

Imports of vegetable oils at the port of New York for the month of March, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

PEANUT OIL—Belgium, 28,613 gal.; England, 20,907 gal.; China, 497 gal.; Hong Kong, 4,124 gal.; total, 54,141 gal.

LINSEED OIL—Belgium, 5,700 gal.; Netherlands, 5,885 gal.; England, 511,594 gal.; Argentina, 25,585 gal.; total, 548,764 gal.

OLIVE OIL—France, 13,633 gal.; Italy, 46,526 gal.; Spain, 321,464 gal.; England, 1,675 gal.; Canada, 157 gal.; total, 383,455 gal.

RAPESEED OIL—England, 37,382 gal.; total, 37,382 gal.

ALL OTHER EXP. VEGETABLE OILS—Countries not listed, valued at \$3,572.

COCONUT OIL—Colombia, 314 lbs.; British Guiana, 1,800 lbs.; Straits Settlements, 37,333 lbs.; Dutch E. Indies, 1,680, 653 lbs.; total, 1,719,500 lbs.

PALM OIL—England, 1,785,603 lbs.;

Dutch E. Indies, 43,162 lbs.; British W. Africa, 1,448,458 lbs.; total, 3,277,223 lbs.

SOYA BEAN OIL—Hong Kong, 800 lbs.; total, 800 lbs.

BUTTER AT FOUR MARKETS.

Receipts of butter for the week ending Friday, May 7, 1920, at Chicago, New York, Boston and Philadelphia total 106,029 tubs as compared with 117,295 tubs for the preceding week, a decrease of 11,266 tubs. These figures do not include imports of Argentine butter or numerous arrivals from nearby points which came in by auto truck during the week. Cold storage holdings were decreased 62,550 lbs. on the four markets the past week which compared with a decrease of 765,912 lbs. last week, and an increase of 257,694 lbs. last year.

Wholesale prices of 92 score butter, week of May 1st to 7th, 1920:

	1.	3.	5.	6.	7.
Chicago	61½-62	61½-62	60½-61	58½-59	59
New York	64	63	61½	60	62
Boston	66	64	63½	61½	62½
Phila.	65	62	62	61	63

APRIL OLEO OUTPUT AT CHICAGO.

The oleomargarine output for the Chicago district for the month of April, 1920, was 13,818,107 pounds uncolored and 260,391 pounds colored, a total of 14,078,498 pounds. This is more than three million pounds less than the output for the preceding month and over two million pounds less than the same month a year ago. Renovated butter produced in the Chicago district in March totaled 104,615 pounds.

Oleomargarine production in the Chicago district by months for the past year is as follows:

	Pounds.
April, 1919	16,578,853
May	16,184,166
June	9,236,138
July	11,542,114
August	13,139,797
September	13,223,982
October	17,821,072
November	18,436,966
December	18,673,955
January, 1920	16,805,820
February	15,365,178
March	17,189,145
April	14,078,498

CANADIAN HOG MARKETS.

Receipts of hogs at chief Canadian centers for the week ending May 6, 1920, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, with top prices for selects, compared to a month and year ago:

	Receipts	Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.	Top price selects—Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	8,758	3,923	5,342	\$20.50	\$22.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Ch.)	1,196	1,251	1,384	21.00	22.25
Montreal (E. End)	775	1,210	1,274	21.00	22.25
Winnipeg	1,814	4,553	1,950	20.75	21.25
Calgary	351	1,236	408	21.50	21.75
Edmonton	265	398	328	20.75	21.50

CANADIAN MUTTON MARKETS.

Receipts of sheep and lambs at chief Canadian centers with top prices for selects, compared with a month and year ago, are reported by the Markets Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 6, 1920, as follows:

	Receipts	Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.	Top price good lambs—Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	285	27	245	\$20.00	\$19.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Ch.)	136	88	67	14.00	15.00
Montreal (E. End)	71	100	164	14.00	15.00
Winnipeg	33	15	127	16.00	15.25
Calgary	30	424	165	15.00	15.00
Edmonton	...	...	...	...	...

CANADIAN CATTLE MARKETS.

Receipts of cattle and calves at chief Canadian centers, with top prices for selects, compared to the same time a month and a year ago, are reported as follows by the Markets Intelligence Division of the Dominion Department of Agriculture for the week ending May 6, 1920:

	Receipts	Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.	Top price good steers—Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	7,313	3,190	4,167	\$15.00	\$15.25
Montreal (Pt. St. Ch.)	368	384	820	15.00	14.50
Montreal (E. End)	255	675	608	15.00	14.50
Winnipeg	1,575	3,637	1,508	15.00	15.50
Calgary	432	968	948	14.25	15.50
Edmonton	241	441	182	15.50	15.00
	Receipts	Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.	Top price good calves—Week ending week, ending May 6, 1919.	Same Week ending week, ending Apr. 29.
Toronto (U. S. Y.)	1,000	594	3,080	\$22.00	\$15.00
Montreal (Pt. St. Ch.)	3,400	1,946	3,790	17.25	12.50
Montreal (E. End)	2,235	2,205	3,063	17.25	12.50
Winnipeg	222	168	243	17.00	17.00
Calgary	66	...	3	12.00	...
Edmonton	29	42	3	15.00	13.00

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

Provisions showed reaction at the close of the week and demand was quiet. The recent advance failed to stimulate distributing demand, and sales of lard were reported very slow. Export interest is unimproved and there is not much new business in prospect. Financial conditions and tying up of capital has meant serious problems confronting the trade. The holdup in movement is locking up a great deal of money and making financing of new business difficult. A rather unsettled hog market influenced the selling to some extent.

Cottonseed Oil.

Cottonseed oil broke sharply at the close of the week with disappointing selling by previous buyers on the poor demand for cash products. Buying power seemed exhausted and selling was increased by the financial situation and the action of the Western lard market. Spot demand was very quiet and did not follow the advance. Crude oil was dull and about unchanged, but it was expected that the break in futures would bring some concession in crude oil. Some selling was also influenced by the more favorable weather conditions at the South, particularly in Texas.

Closing quotations on Friday: May, \$19.10 @ 20.00; July, \$19.44 @ 19.47; September, \$19.55 @ 19.60; October, \$19.00 @ 19.40.

Tallow.

City special quoted at 14 1/4 @ 14 1/2 c loose.

Oleo Stearine.

Market quoted at 16 1/4 c. Extra oleo oil at 25 3/4 c.

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, May 14, 1920.—Spot lard at New York, prime Western, \$21.35 @ 21.45; Middle West, \$21.20 @ 21.30; city steam, \$20.50 @ 20.75; refined continent, \$23.00; South America, \$23.25; Brazil kegs, \$24.25; compound, 21 @ 22 1/2 c.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, May 14, 1920.—Copra, fabrique, —fr; copra, edible, —fr; peanut, fabrique, —fr; peanut, edible, —fr.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

Liverpool, May 14, 1920.—(By Cable.)—The British government has control of the market and no quotations are available. Australian tallow at London, 96s.

Hull Oil Markets.

Hull, England, May 14, 1920.—(By Cable.)—Refined cottonseed oil, 95s; crude, 88s.

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to May 14, 1920, show exports from that country were as follows: To England, 81,810 quarters; to the Continent, 12,668 quarters; to other ports, 12,638 quarters. Exports for the previous week were as follows: To England, 74,131 quarters; to the Continent, 2,608 quarters; to other ports, nothing.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS ENDING MAY 8, 1920.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	4,432	5,012	9,207	11,637
New York	2,080	7,036	10,139	10,008
Central Union	4,857	293	2,359	.....
Total week	11,975	13,241	21,705	21,645
Previous week	8,205	24,913	25,109	43,732
Two weeks ago	11,411	13,858	18,406	16,301

COPRA AND COCONUT OIL IMPORTS.

Imports of copra and coconut oil into the United States by countries during the month of March, 1920, were as follows:

	COPRA.	
	Not shredded, desiccated or prepared, or prepared.	Shredded, desiccated or prepared.
	Pounds.	Pounds.
England	129,970	.....
British Honduras	526	.....
Canada	1,185	39,000
Honduras	355	.....
Panama	10,610	.....
Jamaica	27,498	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	68,600	.....
Other British West Indies	3,683	.....
Dominican Republic	3,848	.....
Straits Settlements	1,095,444	31,500
Other British East Indies	.....	3,380,955
Dutch East Indies	5,540,024	.....
Japan	139,930	.....
Other British Oceania	878,523	.....
French Oceania	948,711	.....
Other Oceania	1,784,243	.....
Philippine Islands	5,763,809	.....
Total	16,296,989	3,617,385

	COCOA NUT OIL.	
	Pounds.	
Colombia	314	.....
British Guiana	1,800	.....
Straits Settlements	37,333	.....
Dutch East Indies	3,223,397	.....
Japan	1,050,000	.....
French Oceania	437,242	.....
Philippine Islands	6,579,288	.....
Total	11,329,354	.....

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of live stock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1920, are reported to The National Provisioner as follows:

	Chicago.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	6,731	15,900	19,381
Swift & Co.	7,000	16,700	19,111
Morris & Co.	6,171	10,700	7,680
Wilson & Co.	4,922	12,400	5,591
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,304	7,100	.....
Anglo-Amer. Prov. Co.	693	10,100	.....
Libby, McNeill & Libby	789	.....	.....
Brennan Pkg. Co.	6,100 hogs; Independent Pkg. Co., 5,000 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,100 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 8,700 hogs; Western Pkg. & Prov. Co., 10,200 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 6,200 hogs; William Davies Co., 5,900 hogs; Others, 15,700 hogs.	.....	.....
	Omaha.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,596	11,937	3,364
Swift & Co.	6,241	16,596	4,824
Cudahy Pkg. Co.	4,480	19,901	9,919
Armour & Co.	5,062	16,629	6,901
J. W. Murphy	13,639	.....	.....
Swartz & Co.	5,680	.....	.....
	Kansas City.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	4,318	12,656	6,303
Fowler Pkg. Co.	619	.....	.....
Wilson & Co.	3,868	9,416	7,215
Swift & Co.	3,713	9,270	5,083
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,428	8,431	4,117
Morris & Co.	4,674	7,062	3,482
Others	690	513	47
	St. Louis.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	2,480	6,725	2,469
Swift & Co.	1,438	7,145	2,207
Morris & Co.	1,324	3,042	2,381
Independent Pkg. Co.	538	.....	85
East Side Pkg. Co.	112	.....	.....
Krer Pkg. Co.	108	.....	.....
American Pkg. Co.	77	.....	.....
Hell Pkg. Co.	32	.....	.....
Others	410	4,162	290

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of live stock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending May 8, 1920:

	CATTLE.	
Chicago	30,300	.....
Kansas City	24,772	.....
Omaha	16,882	.....
East St. Louis	16,000	.....
St. Joseph	11,000	.....
Sioux City	7,022	.....
Cudahy	864	.....
South St. Paul	14,721	.....
New York and Jersey City	11,975	.....
	HOGS.	
Chicago	134,800	.....
Kansas City	63,067	.....
Omaha	64,804	.....
East St. Louis	73,000	.....
St. Joseph	35,400	.....
Sioux City	32,226	.....
Cudahy	13,325	.....
Cedar Rapids	8,134	.....
Ottumwa	7,582	.....
South St. Paul	45,828	.....
New York and Jersey City	21,645	.....
Milwaukee	9,100	.....
Cincinnati	24,800	.....
Cleveland	16,700	.....
Wichita	1,800	.....
Louisville	8,300	.....
Fort Worth	8,400	.....
Oklahoma City	10,900	.....
Nebraska City	5,200	.....
	SHEEP.	
Chicago	51,763	.....
Kansas City	29,170	.....
Omaha	11,437	.....
East St. Louis	10,000	.....
St. Joseph	15,200	.....
Sioux City	2,314	.....
Cudahy	129	.....
South St. Paul	405	.....
New York and Jersey City	21,705	.....

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	2,500	10,000	2,000
Kansas City	700	200	.....
Omaha	700	9,000	500
St. Louis	700	5,000	.....
St. Joseph	200	2,500	.....
Sioux City	700	3,000	300
St. Paul	400	1,100	300
Oklahoma City	1,200	300	.....
Fort Worth	1,000	500	.....
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....
Denver	3,400	100	.....
Louisville	400	1,500	200
Wichita	400	300	.....
Indianapolis	300	4,000	100
Pittsburgh	300	2,300	300
Cincinnati	500	2,300	200
Buffalo	100	1,600	1,000
Cleveland	100	2,300	.....
Nashville, Tenn.	200	2,000	.....
Toronto	200	200	100

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

Chicago	21,000	42,000	6,000
Kansas City	9,000	14,000	5,000
Omaha	6,500	13,000	6,000
St. Louis	4,000	12,000	1,000
St. Joseph	3,000	8,000	3,500
Sioux City	3,000	8,000	300
St. Paul	2,000	9,500	800
Oklahoma City	1,400	2,500	.....
Fort Worth	6,000	3,500	3,000
Milwaukee	100	400	.....
Denver	600	1,000	5,100
Louisville	200	2,200	100
Wichita	1,800	2,300	.....
Indianapolis	1,600	6,000	200
Pittsburgh	1,500	6,800	3,800
Cincinnati	1,200	8,000	300
Buffalo	2,100	9,000	5,000
Cleveland	600	5,000	1,000
Nashville, Tenn.	100	2,000	.....
Toronto	2,700	1,100	100

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920.

Chicago	16,000	38,000	11,000
Kansas City	6,800	16,000	9,000
Omaha	7,000	13,500	5,000
St. Louis	4,200	8,500	3,000
St. Joseph	1,500	7,000	3,000
Sioux City	3,500	8,800	300
St. Paul	2,500	9,500	300
Oklahoma City	1,800	1,000	.....
Fort Worth	400	2,500	2,700
Milwaukee	600	2,000	.....
Denver	1,000	2,700	400
Louisville	200	2,300	200
Wichita	500	500	.....
Indianapolis	1,500	7,000	100
Pittsburgh	.....	2,000	300
Cincinnati	400	4,000	100
Buffalo	300	3,500	4,500
Cleveland	100	4,500	200
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,700	.....
Toronto	900	300	.....

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920.

Chicago	8,000	20,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,500	7,000	6,000
Omaha	5,000	11,000	10,000
St. Louis	1,500	10,500	1,000
St. Joseph	2,000	7,500	1,500
Sioux City	2,500	9,000	300
St. Paul	3,500	13,000	200
Oklahoma City	1,800	2,600	.....
Fort Worth	400	2,500	.....
Milwaukee	2,200	500	1,200
Denver	2,200	500	1,200
Louisville	100	2,100	100
Wichita	100	300	.....
Indianapolis	1,200	8,000	200
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	600
Cincinnati	400	3,500	200
Buffalo	400	2,000	2,600
Cleveland	2,500	2,500	500
Nashville, Tenn.	100	1,900	.....
Toronto	1,200	1,100	100

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920.

Chicago	11,000	35,000	6,000
Kansas City	3,000	8,000	4,000
Omaha	4,500	9,000	4,000
St. Louis	2,200	8,500	1,200
St. Joseph	1,500	6,000	1,500
Sioux City	1,100	5,000	1,000
St. Paul	1,900	7,500	100
Indianapolis	1,400	8,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,500	300
Buffalo	100	1,100	100

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920.

Chicago	7,000	32,000	4,000
Kansas City	1,600	3,500	1,000
Omaha	4,000	13,000	4,000
St. Louis	1,800	7,000	300
St. Joseph	1,000	4,000	700
Sioux City	2,200	8,500	1,600
St. Paul	1,600	8,900	100
Oklahoma City	2,000	3,200	.....
Fort Worth	2,500	1,300	3,000
Milwaukee	.....	.....	.....
Denver	2,000	300	1,400
Indianapolis	700	10,000	100
Pittsburgh	100	1,200	1,400
Cincinnati	500	6,500	400
Buffalo	200	3,200	2,500

Ponce de Leon Ice Manufacturing Co., Jackson & Decatur streets, Atlanta, Ga., have added to their York refrigerating equipment the following York machinery and apparatus: One 82-ton vertical single-acting belt driven refrigerating machine and condensing side complete one 45-ton York improved raw water flooded freezing system, the necessary material and apparatus for changing their 175-ton York horizontal Corliss engine driven machine to belt drive, and for changing their 40-ton York freezing tank to operate on the York improved raw water flooded system, including two 24-in. x 4 ft. York charcoal filters.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES steady. One packer sold about 5,000 May Colorado steers at 32½c, the former sale price. No other business going on. Killers would welcome some interest in light hides of both early and late slaughter and would also relish business in old hides of all unsold descriptions, mainly native kinds. Sellers talk unchanged prices from those ruling months ago but it is generally conceded that bids for quantities, at low levels would be considered. Native steers of current kill quoted at 36@37c; Texas steers 34c asked; butts 34c paid; Colorados 32½c; branded cows 31@31½c nominal; heavy cows 34@35c last paid; light 35@37c asked; native bulls 30@31c; branded 27@29c.

COUNTRY HIDES quiet. No new business going on. The market presents no new features and those influencing conditions already apparent seem to be more noticeable, especially that of traffic interruption, which is given by all tanners as their excuse for not taking on what seemingly appear to be cheap lots of good hides. More interest is manifested in the buff and heavy cow weights of country hides than in the lighter weight descriptions. Goods suitable mainly for light weight upper leather has no call whatever as such grade leathers are very slow to move and stocks of same are ample for present demands. Operators are attempting to match up the apparent discrepancies between country and packer hide rates. Country buffs and extremes at 20c and 24c respectively, being prices at which hides have sold or are available from nearby sections, indicate an average price of close to 22c, which compared with 35c asked for similar weight range in packer light native hides of similar slaughter. Packer light cows while held for 35c are thought to be available at a reduction of consequence, and even at 30c, operators consider the spread altogether too great. Most students of the situation lean toward the opinion that the great number of holders of country hides pretends the presence of weak holders, while packer goods are closely held by a few killers, thus when some inherent strength is manifested in leather or similar influencing factors, country

hides will immediately feel the effect of such change for the better immediately and advances of consequence be noted from the fact that the weak holders will be given added confidence. It is an admitted fact that there are plenty of light weight country hides held awaiting sale and also that tanners have good sized unsold stocks of leather from which to fill orders, but most all operators believe if traffic conditions would become normal real soon, the raw stock market would exhibit renewed signs of life. Heavy steers here are quoted quiet and waiting at 30@32c; heavy cows and buffs recently sold at 20@21c outside. Local goods are held higher; extremes are dull and entirely nominal at 24@25c asked for good nearby section stock; grub free lots hold for 30c usually; branded hides 18@20c flat; country packer branded hides 26@28c; bulls 21@23c nominal asked; country packer bulls 27@29c; glue hides 13@15c.

NORTHWESTERN HIDES quiet. Twin Cities markets are passive awaiting interest on tanners' part. Heavy hides are held at 22@24c as to sellers; light hides quoted at 26@28c asked. Bulls 21@23c. Kipskins quoted at 35c and calfskins 42½@45c nominal. Horse \$11.50@12.50.

CALFSKINS—One packer sold two big cars of April calfskins, at all points of slaughter at 55c. City skins last sold at 50c; outside city skins quoted 47½@50c asked; country stock 42½@45c. Deacons quoted \$3.50@4.00 asked; Kipskins lately sold at 41c for first salted city skins. Outside cities 40c nominal and countries 30@35c.

HORSE HIDES quiet. Country run quoted at \$11.50@12.50 for business, last paid and asked as to descriptions; renderer hides \$13.00@13.50 last paid; ponies and glues half rates; coltskins \$1.00@1.35.

SHEEP PELTS quiet. Packer sheep and lambskins are about all gone and are quoted unchanged at \$1.15@1.40 as to lots and points. Shearlings quoted \$1.75@1.80 for lamb stock and \$1.80@1.90 for sheep stock, for straight run; No. 1 skins held up to \$2.25. Tanners are loath to operate believing lower prices are in prospect. Stocks of shearlings are accumulating. Dry pelts 37½@42½; pickled skins quoted \$13.50@15.00 dozen; common goats \$1.75@2.25; angoras \$2.75@3.25.

HOGSKINS quiet. Country run \$1.00@1.15; rejects half rates; pigskin strips 10@10½c; 2's 8½@9½c and 3's 6@8c asked.

New York.

PACKER HIDES—Sale is reported today of 3,500 to 4,000 May heavy butt brands at 33. Spreadies are steady at last sale price, 50. Heavy native steers offered at 35 for January to March selection, Aprils being held at 36 and Mays at 37; 34 to 35 is nominally the market on native cows. Colorados nominal at 31½. Native bulls last sold at 30½.

CALFSKINS—Eastern market reports the sale of New York City calfskins at \$5, \$6 and \$7 and car of Pennsylvania outside city skins moved at \$4.50, \$5.50 and \$6.50. A car of New York cities 5/7 average sold at \$5.00. The New York sales mentioned are on the same basis as previous sales and the same is also true of the Penna. transaction. The Western market is moderately active, last sale being made at 55c or 5c above last sale price. The call for small packer stock is only fair. Heavy stuff is receiving more attention and what little movement being done consists of stock of this variety. However, packers generally are unwilling to sell their heavy hides without the light selections. Nominally the market is quoted as 28c on brands and 32c on natives. Heavy packer cows sold lately at 31c, steers 33c, car of each.

COUNTRY HIDES—Country hides are uninteresting to buyers at the moment. Some are holding firm in their ideas of price as even present market figures would show them a loss should they be able to move stock. Others, however, are willing to make recessions to interested buyers in order to realize needed currency. Market prices are in same position as previously quoted.

HORSE HIDES—There is nothing of interest to report. Horse hides, renderers' stock, available at 13 to 13.50; butts 4.25; fronts 9.25.

CANADIAN HIDES—Trading in hides of this description is at a low ebb. While the exchange situation is now on a basis of 90, it is believed this feature has not contributed to the present state of the market on Canadian selections.

SOUTHERN HIDES—The Southern market is unchanged. There is very little trading going on. Georgia extremes recently offered at 25, but it is confidently asserted by traders that a bid of 23c would start them moving.

TORONTO HIDE MARKETS.

Toronto, Ont., May 14.

City Hides—City butcher hides, green, flats, 25c; calfskins, green, flats, 40c; veal kip, 25c; lambskins, \$2.75 to \$3.

Country Markets—Beef hides, flats, cured, heavy, 20c to 25c; green, heavy, 20c to 23c; cured, light, 25c to 30c; green, light, 24c to 28c; deacon and bob calf, \$1.50 to \$3; horsehides, country take-off, No. 1, \$10 to \$11.

NEED ROADS FOR MOTOR TRUCKING.

Only 12 per cent of the roads in America are improved with some form of surfacing. With over 2,400,000 miles of public roads in the United States, only 299,000 miles of them have been surfaced. What is more, the roads are poorest where needed most. Iowa, with some of the poorest roads in the country, has more motor trucks per capita than any other state. Legislation is beginning to realize the importance of motor trucks in the country's transportation system. There is a growing tendency to appropriate funds for improvement of highways so that motor trucks can have an even chance of showing what dependable and economical transportation units they really are.

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BUFFALO, N. Y.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Union Stockyards, Chicago, May 13.

A moderate local supply, estimated at 11,000, coupled with comparatively light receipts at outside markets, gave the trade on fat cattle an improved tone. Most of the beef steers sold strong to 15c higher, and instances were noted of 15@25c advances on some of the desirable light and medium weights. A top of \$14.10 was made on a load of choice fed yearlings from Case County, Michigan, averaging 1,000 pounds. They were bought on this market as calves last summer at a cost of \$10.50, and averaging about 600 pounds. Few other yearlings in the run were good enough to make \$13.50. Choice handy and heavy steers were somewhat plentiful and a four-car drove of unusually well finished strong weight, Illinois fed bullocks sold at \$13.75. Other heavy cattle of choice grade sold upward to \$13.40@13.60 and some long yearlings made \$13.50. Bulk of the steer supply of all weights sold from \$11.65 to \$13.40. Fat cows and heifers were in small quota and sold strong to 25c higher, with good and choice beef cows strengthening most. Cannery and cutters were no better than steady and some of the dairy bred stuff, particularly disease suspects, got slow action. Improved shipping demand gave tone to the bull market, bolognas selling mostly 10@15c higher than Wednesday's depressed closing. Bulk on bologna bulls sold at \$8.25@8.50, choice heavy sausage bulls up to \$8.65 or better. Good and choice veal calves were wanted at steady prices but light weights were again slow to lower, many of the latter selling at \$10.75@11.00, while choice vealers sold upward from \$12.50, a few to outsiders at \$13.50 and above. Stocker and feeder trade was quiet with country demand continuing rather light. Sales were about steady.

Receipts of hogs today of 35,000 constituted about two-fifths of the ten market total, and with 12,851 holdover, the local supply was liberal. Although there were weak to 10c lower spots in the early market, still most of the early trading was on a steady basis. As the session progressed, the activity increased and the market from mid-session on was steady with the opening on lights and strong to 10c higher on all other weights. The market closed strong with nearly all hogs cleared out of first hands. The top was \$15.25 on choice 180@190-lb. offerings, but comparatively few lights sold over \$15.15, while numerous sales were made yesterday at \$15.20@15.25. Many loads of light butchers, some averaging up to 220 lbs., sold at \$15.15. Bulk of desirable light and light butchers brought \$14.90@15.15. Good and choice 240@260 lb. butchers sold mostly at \$14.60@14.85, with desirable 280 to 360 lb. butchers largely at \$14.00@14.50. Packing sows sold practically steady, mostly at \$12.50@13.00. Pig market, under improved demand, was 25c higher. Bulk of desirable kinds sold at \$13.50@14.00.

Today's sheep and lamb receipts at Chicago, also the total supply at ten markets, was only about one-half of normal. Lower Eastern dressed markets continued to have a depressing effect on the live market. General trade was steady to 25c lower. There were no choice lambs here. Good 82-lb. shorn lambs topped the market at \$18.00 and several loads went at \$17.50. Medium to good shorn lambs cashed mostly at \$17.00@17.50. Bulk of culls and common shorn lambs brought \$12.00 to \$15.00. Seven loads of California spring lambs, averaging around 60 lbs., sold at the same price as their mates here yesterday, \$20.00, with a heavy sort out at \$15.50. Other good spring lambs, including some shipments from Kentucky,

sold at \$18.50@19.00. One load of choice 87-lb. shorn yearling wethers cashed at \$16.25. Sheep were in light supply and mostly steady. Good to choice woolled ewes brought \$14.00@14.50, while shorn of the same grade went at \$12.50@13.00, and medium kinds sold down to \$10.00 and lower. A few woolled breeding ewes sold at \$14.00@15.00, and some shorn ewe lambs brought up to \$18.00.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Nebr., May 12.

With decreasing receipts of cattle and steady improvement in the railroad situation the fat cattle market has shown strong indications of getting back to normal and while fluctuations from day to day have been rather wide there has not been so much nervousness in the trade, the demand has been broader and in the main, last week's advance in prices has been sustained. Export buying of the heavy beefs has been fair but both local packers and shippers still favor the light and handy weight steers and all weights are selling at about the same spread. To bring \$13.00 or better cattle have to be strictly choice and the fair to good steers are going largely at a range of \$11.75@12.75, the common to fair lots selling at \$10.50@11.50 and on down. Cows and heifers have been in active request and strong all week at \$5.00@12.00, fair to good butcher and beef grades largely around \$9.50@10.50. Veal calves are lower at \$7.00@12.00, and bulls, stags, etc., steady at \$5.50@10.50.

There have been no new developments in the hog market and, although prices have worked somewhat lower, there is a healthy demand for the moderate offerings and a good clearance effected every day. Owing to the good fresh meat demand the light and butcher hogs still command a premium and on account of the uncertain outlet for pork products the rough heavy and mixed hogs sell slowly at bottom figures. With about 10,000 hogs here today the market was just about steady. Tops brought \$14.50 as against \$14.75 on last Wednesday and the bulk of the trading was at \$13.25@14.00 as against \$13.50@14.50 one week ago.

Sheep and lambs have been selling at strong prices right along and in spite of a slow and lower market today values are still quite a bit higher than they were a week ago. Little woolled stock is coming and best woolled Westerns sell at \$18.75@19.75 with California springers around \$20.00. Woolled yearlings are quoted at \$16.50@17.50, and wethers at \$15.00@16.00, the ewes selling at \$12.50@14.50. Shorn lambs are going at \$16.50@17.50 and shorn ewes at \$11.00@12.00.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, May 12.

Light receipts today brought strong to slightly higher prices for cattle and hogs, and irregular prices for lambs. Some tidy weight butcher cattle sold 15@25c higher, yearlings up to \$14.00. Hogs were strong to 10c higher, top \$14.90 and bulk \$14.00@14.75. Some Arizona spring lambs were 25c lower, and sheep were generally steady. A close clearance was made in all departments. Receipts today were 3,500 cattle, 10,000 hogs, and 4,000 sheep, compared with 6,000 cattle, 9,000 hogs, and 3,000 sheep a week ago, and 8,100 cattle, 18,500 hogs and 7,800 sheep a year ago.

The recent advance in fat cattle in Kansas City in the face of declines in Chicago made killers here hesitate about paying

higher prices today, but in some cases they were forced to pay a higher level than Tuesday. Yearling steers and heifers sold up to \$14.00 and other yearlings brought \$12.50@13.50 and were quoted strong to 25c higher. Heavy steers were steady at Tuesday's advance and medium weight grades strong. Western steers sold mostly at \$12.00@12.75 and the bulk of the native steers at \$12.00@13.00. Fat cows and heifers were strong and veal calves 25@50c higher.

Though hog receipts were 3,000 larger than the early estimate of 7,000, the market averaged strong, exceptions 10c higher. Shippers paid up to \$14.90, the highest price in two weeks past, and packers' top was \$14.80. The bulk of hogs sold at \$14.00@14.75. Rough heavies and packing sows were the only ones that sold below \$14.00. More settled conditions prevail in the hog market now than for some time past, and packers have made larger purchases in the past ten days than in any similar period since March.

Grass fat Texas and Arizona ewes sold at \$9.50@10.50, and wethers at \$12.00, firm prices. Arizona lambs at \$19.50 were considered lower than Tuesday. Goats sold at \$7.75@8.10. Practically no native spring, fed, woolled, or clipped lambs were offered.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

The cattle run for the week totals 16,500. This is somewhat under normal for this season of the year, but in the past two days the volume is increasing. There has been a fair show of activity on the part of both the packers and order buyers during the period and the sluggish tone of the market has changed to a fairly strong basis. Good cattle in the heavy beef class are in the offerings, although nothing strictly choice or prime is amongst them. The top this week was made on a string of three loads of white faced cattle fed in Missouri averaging right at 1,400 pounds, which brought \$13.50. In the fair to good class the prices range from \$12.00@13.00, but the bulk of the steers are clearing at \$10.50@12.50. Good yearlings sold this week up to \$13.40 and straight heifers at \$12.60. The bulk of the young butcher stuff is swinging around the \$10.00 mark. The cow trade has been fair all week. In the beef grades the best kinds sold at \$9.00@10.50, the fair to medium grades going at \$7.50@8.75. On the Southern side, south Texas was represented this week with one train of 21 cars which sold at \$10.25@10.75. Our receipts in this class are very light because of the railroad strike conditions.

Our hog supply this week has been very fair, the count showing something like 73,000. The quality of the offerings for the most part has been fair to good. The market has been slow and unevenly lower during the entire period and at this writing we are 35@50c lower than this time a week ago. The buyers seem to bear down harder on heavy hogs than on any other class and the decline is therefore noted more particularly on them. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$14.50@15.00; good heavys, \$13.25@14.00; rough, \$10.75@12.00; lights, \$14.70@15.00; pigs, \$13.00@14.50; bulk, \$14.50@14.90.

The supply of sheep and lambs remains very light, there being only about 8,400 in the count this week. There has been considerable strength shown in the past few days. Best clipped lambs are up to \$18.50, with the fair to good kinds going at \$17.50@18.25, and the plain and medium lambs at \$16.50@17.50. Out fat sheep supply is very limited, the bulk of the best ones selling at \$11.00, which is about 50c higher than the close of last week. The decline of the last week was caused no doubt by the excessive run of Texas sheep around the Western circuit. We had a few ourselves last week, but there have none shown up this week as yet.

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

ICE NOTES.

The Downs Mills is erecting a 100-ton capacity ice plant at Savannah, Ga.

The Florence Ice Co., Florence, S. C., will shortly establish a new refrigerating plant.

The city of Hertford, N. C., contemplates making extensive improvements to its ice and light plant.

Work is rapidly nearing completion on the new artificial ice and cold storage plant at Billings, Mont.

The Greenwood Ice & Coal Co., Greenwood, S. C., will shortly enlarge its plant and install new machinery.

The Ballard-Martin Electric Ice Co., Fort Worth, Tex., has increased its capital from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Merchants' Ice & Fuel Co. is making extensive alterations to its plant at 320 North Jefferson street, Springfield, Mo.

Fire has caused damage to the City Ice Co., Cincinnati, O., estimated at \$80,000. There is about \$64,000 insurance on the plant.

Frank Boughton has sold his interest in the Chehalis Ice Co., Chehalis, Wash., to E. H. Thompson. The new owner plans extensive improvements.

The William Terman Produce Co. will shortly begin the construction of a new cold storage warehouse at Kankakee, Ill., to cost approximately \$60,000.

The Pinewood Ice & Produce Co., Pinewood, S. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000. The incorporators are D. L. Tindal, president; T. B. Mimms, vice-president; and D. R. Lide, secretary and treasurer.

COLD STORAGE BILL REPORTED.

(Continued from page 19.)

in and taken out, and names of places where it was stored. If such articles cannot be marked, then a statement containing the required information must be furnished or displayed in the case of sale of such goods.

The measure makes it unlawful to hold, ship or sell any article of food which has been in cold storage for more than 12 months.

Exports to countries whose laws permit are exempted from the terms of this measure. Imports must comply with the storage and time limit requirements.

The bill provides authority for the Secretary of Agriculture and his subordinates to enter warehouses and examine documents, and to require such reports under oath from warehousemen, etc., as he shall deem necessary. Provision is also made for hearings and penalties for violations.

Imported eggs must be indelibly stamped if enroute for more than two weeks in an unrefrigerated or three weeks in a refrigerated vessel, with the name of the original point and date of shipment, and if not so marked shall not be admitted.

The title of the bill is made to read "An act to prevent hoarding and deterioration of, and deception with respect to

cold storage foods; to regulate shipments of cold storage foods in interstate and foreign commerce, and for other purposes."

It is said that the measure is very likely to go through Congress in this form, and at the present session.

ARGENTINE MEAT INDUSTRY.

(Continued from page 21.)

meat and meat products are employed. Inasmuch as a very large percentage of the year's total kill is exported, efforts are continually being made to improve the quality of the products.

The products derived from Argentine beef embrace practically every class and quality known to the meat trade. Products made from offals are attractively packed and shipped to England and other countries where the demand for such products exists. Both chilled and frozen meat are exported, chilled meat forming an increasing proportion of the total meat exports each year.

The marketing of meat for the city of Buenos Aires is in the hands of both the packinghouses located in the city and the abattoirs. The retailer usually purchases his animals on the market and has them killed for his account.

Rural Society Promotes Livestock.

The Sociedad Rural Argentina, or the Argentine Rural Society, was founded in 1866 and has gradually grown in scope and influence until today it is the most powerful agency, excepting the Government, in the development of the livestock of the country. This society maintains exposition grounds in the outskirts of Buenos Aires at Palermo, where an annual exposition is held. In addition to establishing the Palermo Livestock Exposition, this society maintains an association which records stock of all breeds in Argentina.

Another activity of this society is the maintenance of research laboratories in which various pests and diseases are studied with a view to their elimination and control. A large staff of biologists and chemists is constantly employed.

Increasing Popularity of Swine.

The swine industry is becoming more and more popular in Argentina, largely because of increased general farming and a widespread propaganda favoring this increase. In general, conditions are distinctly favorable to increased production, especially in the alfalfa districts and in sections where corn is easily grown. While the industry is not wholly undeveloped and inactive, only a beginning has been made as compared with the general livestock industry.

The winter season is only about two months in length and for the most part is mild, so that many of the difficulties encountered in the raising of the young stock in the United States would not be a factor there. Interviews with people well versed in the industry as practiced in Argentina indicate that a very large percentage of the pigs farrowed are saved, an especially favorable condition in the development of the swine industry.

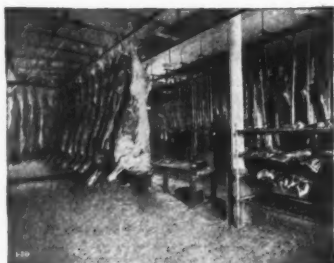
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Providence—Rhode Island Warehouse Co., Edwin Knowles.
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Packing plants, ice cream and cold storage construction. Fire insurance adjustments.

In general, the swine raisers in Argentina will continue the use of alfalfa pasture with an increasing tendency to fatten with corn; for this reason conditions in Argentina may be considered parallel those found in the swine belt of the United States, with the exception of the severe winter season. The feeding of the stock for market is in the experimental stage, but advantage may be taken of experiments made in the United States which should greatly simplify the problem for the Argentine swine raiser.

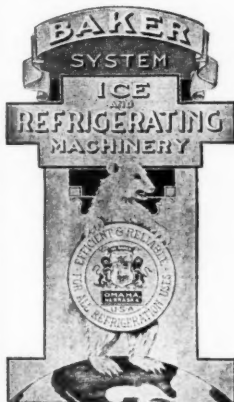
There is practical freedom from cholera and swine plague; in fact, there is doubt whether it exists at all in Argentina. Immunization is practiced, and although the tendency for those who engage in swine raising is to operate on a large scale, the problem of control of diseases should be easily solved.

Perhaps the most favorable feature which argues for the rapid increase of swine production is the fact that a market for fat stock already is well developed. Several of the packing plants are equipped for the slaughter of hogs, and in others preparation has been made so that it is only necessary to install the machinery. This situation should lend decided encouragement to the development of swine raising. At present the Berkshire, Poland-China, Duroc-Jersey, and Yorkshire are the best known breeds. The profitable hog for that country should be a good feeder and an easily finished type.

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The average butcher will use at least 55 tons of ice a season—at \$7.00 per ton equal to \$385.00 per year. Figure this on a ten-year basis for I am figuring the machine the same. That would make his ice cost him in ten years \$3,850.00 and nothing left. The cost of running the machine using city water at 70c per thousand gallons, while water pumped from a well would be much cheaper, but take the city water at that high figure, and the cost of running the machine for a period of ten years will not exceed \$2,000.00. You have saved \$1,850.00 and have the machine left, so the machine has paid for itself and is ready to go on doing business. It is just like this with me—if I had to run a market and use ice, I would not run the market."

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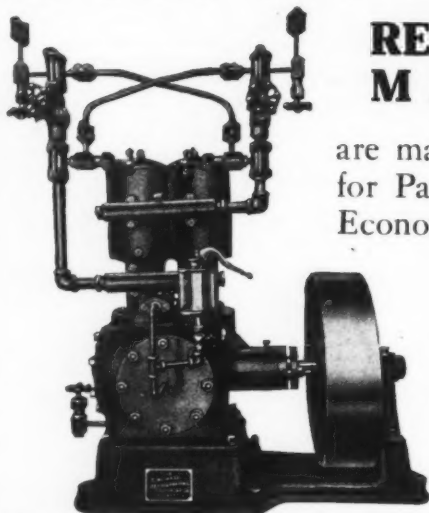
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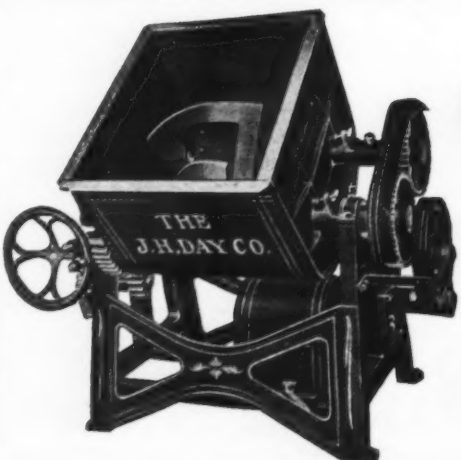
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STATE TAKES AUSTRALIAN MEAT.

(Continued from page 21.)

A fair quantity of meat has been shipped from Australia in the past few weeks, but the allotment of large steamer space for apples and rabbits, and the delay in the discharging of Australian liners at London docks, is making the trade apprehensive regarding the new season's operations. It is believed that the quantity in stores in Australia runs to a million carcasses of mutton and a less quantity of beef. In New Zealand the position is much more acute; the number of carcasses of mutton runs to about 4 millions.

Development of Meat Industry in Australia.

The trade is expanding in the more closely settled States on lines similar to New Zealand; the raising of sheep and lambs on cultivated pastures is rapidly going ahead. Concurrently a number of projects have been launched for erecting freezing works near the pastures, especially in Victoria, where the conditions as regards climate and rainfall more closely approximate to those in the Dominion.

Proposals have been adopted at Benalla and Euroa, in Victoria, while the Donald Freezing Works Company is almost ready to start building at a cost of about £100,000. It is estimated that these works will put through about 200,000 sheep per year. The works at Carnarvon, Western Australia, are under erection. The scarcity of cement is likely to cause delay. A similar shortage is delaying the erection of the Fremantle (W. A.) works.

A commission which has been sitting in Victoria inquiring into the high cost of living went into the question of the cost of delivering meat, and while some butchers placed the amount below and some above one penny per pound, the commission arrived at that amount as a reasonable charge.

In considering the possible exports of Australia this season regard must be had to the fact that in the greatest stock State, which has suffered severely from drought, there has been a reduction of 400,000 head in the number of cattle and over 7 millions in the sheep. Moreover, in the case of the latter there has been a serious diminution in the fall of lambs, so that the shortage will extend to next season.

Meat Prices in Australia.

The following wholesale prices of meat at Sydney (N. S. W.) may be of interest: Beef—Ox bodies, 6@8d.; hinds, 7¼@10½d.; fores, 3¼@5d.. Cow bodies, 5½@7½d.; hinds, 7¼@10½d.; fores, 3¼@4½d. Mutton—Wethers, 5@5½d.; ewes, 4¼@5d.; hoggets, 5¼@6d.; lambs, 6@7d.

A country butcher in a stock district of the same state advertised the following charges for cash over the counter: Rump steak, 1s. 2d.; sirloin roasts, 9d.; rib roast, 8d.; topside steak, 9d.; silverside, 9d.; beef steak, 8d.; sausages, 8d.; brisket point, 7½d.; corned beef, 8d.

Conditions in New Zealand.

The Gear Meat Freezing and Preserving Company report a most successful year. The amount available for distribution was £109,630, out of which a dividend at the rate of 10 per cent was declared, in addition to 5 per cent from profits earned by reserve funds, and also a special dividend of 5 per cent. A large sum was set aside to meet liability in connection with taxation and a sum of £63,130 was carried forward. Owing to the satisfactory position of the company's insurance reserve it was decided to pay a bonus of 15 per cent out of that fund.

The New Zealand Meat Packing and Bacon Company in its annual report called attention to the smaller number of pigs per head of population as compared with some years ago, showing that though sheep had increased by 42 per cent, pigs only increased by 21 per cent. The explanation is that the high prices enticed farmers to sell their sows and deplete their breeding stock.

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

ANCO HOG DEHAIRING MACHINE.

There is no feature of packinghouse practice which occupies more of the thought and attention of the packer than his hog-killing and dressing operations, for it is here that he may make or lose a lot of money, according to the methods adopted and the efficiency with which those methods are carried out. And there is no phase of packinghouse practice on which more inventive genius has been expended than on this. To get the hog from the killing pen to the cooler with the least expense and in the best condition has been the aim of every packinghouse superintendent.

Perhaps the chief development of modern packing methods to this end has been

capacity they have yet offered. It is known as the Anco Flexible Wheel Hog Dehairer, and has a capacity of from 300 to 400 hogs per hour.

Where greater capacity than this is desired, two machines may be installed by the simple device of building a "T" end to the scalding tub, so that hogs may be fed into the two machines simultaneously without interrupting the line of operation. Such a unit system makes possible the installation of equipment of any capacity desired, and has the further advantage of enabling the packer to regulate his killing operations as he pleases without unnecessary overhead expense.

The illustration herewith shows the general design of the new machine, and indi-

The hogs are fed into the machine anywhere from one to six at a time, as desired. As many as six may be cleaned at a time, with the expenditure of only 15 horsepower, which is an economical feature of this design. The hogs while being cleaned are in plain view, and when the cleaning is finished the upper wheel is stopped by means of a clutch and shifting lever, and the hogs are deposited on the bench. The heads, bodies and feet are perfectly cleaned and polished, and no further hand scraping is necessary.

The floor space occupied by the machine is only 8 by 9 feet, and the height above the scalding tub is 4 feet. The total shipping weight of the machine is but 12,000 pounds. The manufacturers offer to guarantee the cost of maintenance of this machine to be lower than that of any machine ever built. All parts are easily accessible and easy to care for, and there is no noise or vibration during the operation.

This machine has been developed by the Albright-Nell Company in experiments extending over two years, so that it has been given a thorough test. One in operation in the plant of Louis Pfaelzer & Sons, Chicago, has given the most satisfactory results to the packers, and another has lately been installed in the plant of the Ingersoll Packing Co., Ingersoll, Ont. The manufacturers are also putting in one at the present time at the plant of Morris & Company, Chicago.

CASING CLEANING MACHINERY.

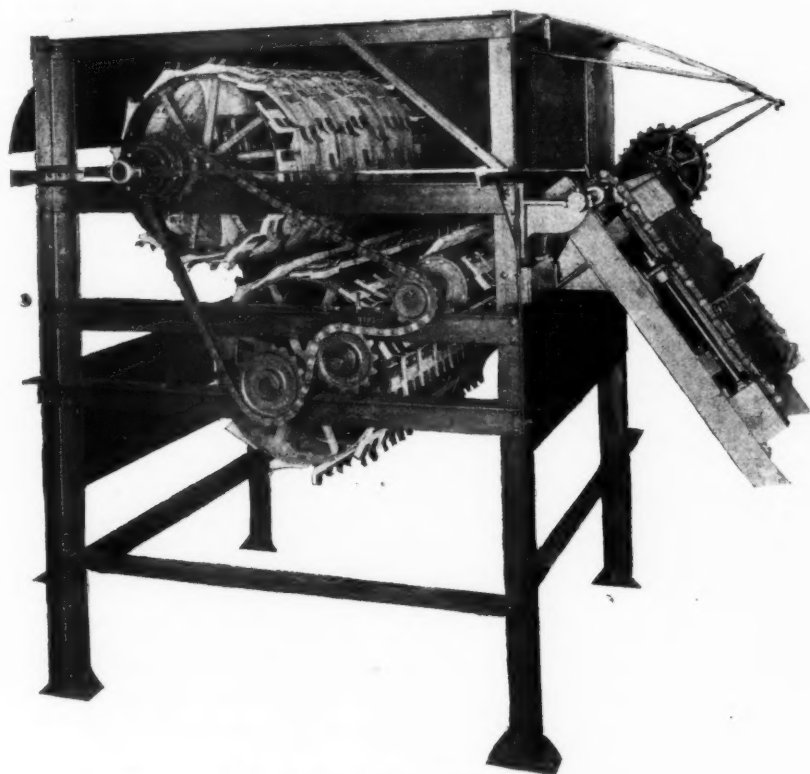
It is a common slogan among packers that the profits are made from their by-products. This is very true, and is especially of interest when the maximum efficiency in the handling of these by-products is obtained.

No great undertaking has been accomplished by the use of inferior equipment. The amount of the investment is often a key to the size of the profits. This is also true in regard to casing cleaning machinery for cleaning animal casings. Running 8 to 10 hours a day at high speed, and under excessive moisture conditions, the hog, sheep and beef casing-cleaning machines are required to perform a delicate operation.

The Mechanical Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill., invites inquiries and inspection of its casing machines, which have been the object of numerous improvements that appeal to the operator and to the purchaser, improvements which safeguard the operator and make it possible for him to turn out a greater volume of better product with less physical effort.

OHIO PACKERS ENLARGING PLANT.

The new Sidney Packing Co., Sidney, Ohio, has taken over the plant of the Bennett-Bull Packing Co., and is building an extensive addition to it. The contract for the new equipment, consisting of "Boss" hog and beef killing outfits, also "Boss" sausage machinery, all direct-motor driven, was awarded to The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Co., the well-known manufacturers of "Boss" machines and appliances.



The New Anco Flexible Wheel Hog Dehairer.

the hog dehairing and cleaning machine. Previous to 1906 the only variation from the time-honored habit of scraping hogs with a knife was a rigid device of barrel shape with knives attached, which removed perhaps 60 per cent of the hair and scruff from the hog during its progress through the machine. In 1906 the first Kohlhepp machine was put on the market by the Albright-Nell Company of Chicago, and since that time this concern has been at the front in the development of the modern hog dehairer and polisher. At present they are marketing five different types of machines, and claim that practically every packer in the country killing more than 500 hogs per hour is using their machines.

Not content with this, however, they are now about to put on the market still another type of hog dehairing machine, which is novel in type and design, and which they say is the simplest machine of large

capacity and its radical departure from other types in simplicity of construction and operation. The machine consists of three wheels. The top wheel is a series of flexible wheels. The lower wheel, being rigid, performs the work of throwing the hogs out on the landing bench, when the top flexible wheel is stopped by means of a shifting lever and clutch. The small wheel serves as an additional tumbler for the hogs, in addition to being able to reach portions of the body of the hog which might possibly have escaped the action of the other wheels.

The two larger wheels operate at a speed of 40 to 60 revolutions per minute, and the cleaning of the hog is accomplished in 45 seconds. This demonstrates the ease with which the cleaning is done. The operation of cleaning is more of the nature of a continuous gentle massage than of beating.

Chicago Section

J. B. Ziegler, one of the best known brokers in the country, has returned to the city from an extended business trip through the West.

The Acme Packing Co. has acquired title to property located on Twenty-second and Halsted streets which it will remodel and utilize for its business.

The Jordan Packing Co., 816 West Twentieth street, suffered a loss by fire amounting to \$25,000 on Wednesday. The damage was occasioned principally by smoke.

Messrs. Englin and Myers of the Harris Abattoir Co., Toronto, visited the city this week on their way to the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' convention at New Orleans.

John W. Hall is confined to his home following a relapse of his recent attack of influenza. He is reported to be doing nicely, however, and is expected back on the job in a few days.

M. F. Austin, of J. C. Francesconi & Co., stopped in Chicago long enough to visit his old friends and then passed on, headed for the cottonseed crushers' convention at New Orleans.

H. C. Hanley, Chicago manager of J. C. Francesconi & Co., has been named to go to San Francisco some time this week or next to establish a new branch office for his company at that city.

Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday,

May 8, 1920, on shipments sold out, averaged 18.03 cents a pound and ranged from 12.50 to 23.00 cents a pound.

W. G. Press & Co., well-known provision commission merchants, have removed from their present location at 175 West Jackson boulevard to new and more commodious quarters at 327 South La Salle street.

Raleigh Harding, superintendent, and E. H. Clark, engineer in charge of construction of the new plant of the International Products Co. in Colombia, South America, were in Chicago on business several days this week.

Purchases of livestock by Chicago packers for the first four days of the week were as follows: Monday, 34,024 cattle, 2,341 calves, 23,285 hogs, and 6,631 sheep; Tuesday, 9,377 cattle, 5,054 calves, 26,844 hogs, and 8,651 sheep; Wednesday, 6,886 cattle, 1,756 calves, 18,674 hogs and 7,332 sheep; Thursday, 7,821 cattle, 6,140 calves, 27,654 hogs and 6,294 sheep.

Miss G. U. Hurlburt, secretary of the L. M. Doggett company, was in New Orleans this week in attendance on the convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association. Miss Hurlburt is an expert in the packinghouse field as well as in the vegetable oil trade, and was probably conspicuous as being the only woman broker present at the New Orleans convention.

Employees of Swift & Co. at the Chicago office, both masculine and feminine, covered themselves with glory this week in the first annual presentation of the "Swift Follies" at the Aryan Grotto. The entertainment was given under the auspices of Gen. John Swift Post, American Legion. The "book" of the performance was written by two of the young men in the public relations department of Swift & Company, and revealed dramatic ability so marked as to prognosticate vacancies

at two desks in this department in the not far distant future.

WEEKLY MEAT TRADE REVIEW.

Armour & Company, in their weekly review of meat trade conditions, say:

"All dressed meat trade except the domestic provision business eased considerably this week. That condition was due largely to the freer movement of shipments in strike affected areas.

"Beef trade was less active than for some weeks resulting in a surplus on some markets. Indications are, however, that such a condition is only temporary and that normal conditions will prevail next week. Cattle receipts have been quite adequate and the prices were practically unchanged ruling at 14c on the hoof at Chicago for best, and from 10@13c for the bulk of other grades of steers.

"The demand for fresh pork cuts eased and was reflected in lower prices. Hog shipments were of reasonable proportion and live prices were fairly well maintained.

"Export business shows improvement with scattered buying reflecting a trend for the better in the European financial situation, though the recovery is very slow.

"Collections are fair to good."

CHICAGO MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS.

The weekly review of Chicago meat trade conditions by the United States Bureau of Markets follows:

The limited demand on all kinds of meat which has prevailed for several weeks past has continued throughout this week's

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PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE CONSTRUCTION.

DASHEW & BARNETT
Counselors At Law
15 Park Row New York
Leon Dashew Ralph Barnett

References:

Armour & Company The Cudahy Packing Co. Austin, Nichols & Co. New York Butchers Dressed Meat Co.	Joseph Stern & Sons, Inc. Manhattan Veal & Mutton Co. United Dressed Beef Co.
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CHICAGO**

trading, with the exception of Thursday and Friday, when the demand showed slight improvement.

Practically no change in trade conditions from last week, with prices unchanged. The offerings have included a larger percentage of yearlings than usual. There were a few sales of choice yearlings at \$21.00@23.00, but the bulk of steer sales were made at \$18.00@20.00. The light offerings of lower grade steers moved freely at \$16.00@18.00. Cows and heifers comparing favorably with steers found a ready outlet in close competition with steers, but the heavy rough cows were sold mostly in cuts. The moderate supply of bulls met with a good demand and prices have held firm under a good local and shipping demand. The demand for Kosher beef has been sufficient to hold the moderate to liberal offerings at prices steady with last week's close.

At no time during the week have the offerings of veal been excessive. Choice vealers of good weight have been scarce, on which kinds prices have advanced \$1 under a good demand, while light weight common calves have held barely steady.

The supplies of pork for the week have averaged about normal and under a similar demand, prices have held about steady with last week's close. Butts and spare-

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

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ribs are the only cuts showing any material change and the declines on these items have been irregular, but are closing mostly \$2 lower on spareribs and \$1 on butts from Monday's opening.

The offerings of fresh lamb have been moderate, but with the appearance of New York frozen lamb the offerings have become fairly liberal. Prices show practically no change from a week ago. The New Zealand lambs are meeting with a good demand at prices from \$28.00@31.00, with an occasional sale a shade higher.

The liberal offerings of mutton the mid-

dle of the week were a little excessive for the demand and prices have declined \$1 on the best grades, while other grades have held steady with a week ago.

Compared with last Friday the low end of common steers has advanced 50c. Other grade steers, cows, bulls and Kosher beef are steady. Veal topped higher. Pork loins and skinned shoulders were \$1 lower; butts, \$2@3 lower, and spareribs \$1@2 lower. With the exception of a few cars arriving late today and tomorrow the carryover will be moderate to light on all kinds of meat.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 3.....	16,748	2,261	47,656	19,158
Tuesday, May 4.....	14,462	6,307	36,524	11,398
Wednesday, May 5.....	12,939	2,924	18,671	16,697
Thursday, May 6.....	12,698	8,480	33,547	12,267
Friday, May 7.....	10,067	963	32,343	8,096
Saturday, May 8.....	2,770	224	8,624	1,106

Total last week.....	63,894	21,039	177,387	68,628
Week ago.....	45,727	21,974	140,194	73,930
Year ago.....	64,382	18,306	191,185	75,100
Two years ago.....	55,724	23,060	159,554	44,721

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, May 3.....	5,276	9,298	5,134
Tuesday, May 4.....	3,584	80	9,227
Wednesday, May 5.....	4,371	68	9,320
Thursday, May 6.....	5,238	178	7,835
Friday, May 7.....	3,721	86	11,846
Saturday, May 8.....	380	1	2,386

Total last week.....	24,004	422	49,912
Week ago.....	21,504	184	49,036
Year ago.....	20,446	94	20,278
Two years ago.....	13,374	136	28,063

Total receipts at Chicago for week to May 8, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending May 8.....	38,400	127,200	51,200
Previous week.....	24,223	100,158	46,335
Corresponding week, 1919.....	43,936	170,907	68,998
Corresponding week, 1918.....	554,000	131,401	35,325
Corresponding week, 1917.....	38,806	117,828	43,820
Corresponding week, 1916.....	25,725	87,977	53,343

Total receipts of hogs at eleven markets:

	Week.	Year to date.
Week ending May 8.....	685,000	11,361,000
Previous week.....	544,000	10,784,000
Corresponding week, 1919.....	646,000	13,193,000
Corresponding week, 1918.....	554,000	12,955,000
Corresponding week, 1917.....	521,000	11,377,000
Corresponding week, 1916.....	461,000	12,023,000
Corresponding week, 1915.....	380,000	10,784,000
Corresponding week, 1914.....	422,000	8,876,000
Corresponding week, 1913.....	475,000	9,244,000
Corresponding week, 1912.....	488,000	10,729,000
Corresponding week, 1911.....	508,000	9,470,000

Combined receipts at seven points for week ending May 8, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
This week.....	189,000	576,000	155,000
Previous week.....	139,000	444,000	145,000
1919.....	178,000	535,000	193,000
1918.....	185,000	460,000	119,000
1917.....	162,000	417,000	104,000
1916.....	118,000	374,000	142,000
1915.....	110,000	305,000	135,000
1914.....	102,000	342,000	221,000

Combined receipts at seven markets for year to May 8, 1920, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
1920.....	3,296,000	9,338,000	3,045,000
1919.....	3,638,000	11,035,000	3,313,000
1918.....	3,905,000	10,620,000	3,021,000
1917.....	3,082,000	9,611,000	3,472,000
1916.....	2,603,000	10,189,000	3,414,000
1915.....	2,278,000	8,242,000	3,434,000

Chicago packers' hog slaughter for week ending May 8, 1920:

Armour & Co.....	15,900
Anglo-American.....	10,100
Swift & Co.....	16,700
Hammond Co.....	7,100
Morris & Co.....	10,700
Wilson & Co.....	12,400
Boyd-Lunham.....	8,700
Western Packing Co.....	10,200
Roberts & Oake.....	6,200
Muller & Hart.....	4,100
Independent Packing Co.....	5,000
Brennan Packing Co.....	6,100
Wm. Davies Co.....	5,900
Others.....	15,700

Total.....	134,800
Previous week.....	106,200
Year ago.....	169,600

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
Week ending May 8.....	\$12.65	\$14.35	\$13.10	\$18.95
Previous week.....	12.20	14.45	14.40	18.60
Cor. week, 1919.....	15.40	20.90	13.50	17.80
Cor. week, 1918.....	15.25	17.80	15.00	18.35
Cor. week, 1917.....	11.75	15.85	12.35	16.50
Cor. week, 1916.....	9.20	9.80	8.40	10.75
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.60	8.00	10.35
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.40	8.40	5.70	8.25
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.10	8.50	6.65	7.85
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.90	7.70	5.90	8.00
Cor. week, 1911.....	5.90	6.12	4.50	6.00

CATTLE.

Choice to prime steers.....	\$12.75@13.75
Good to choice steers.....	12.00@12.75
Fair to good steers.....	11.00@12.00
Yearlings, fair to choice.....	12.00@14.00
Stockers and feeders.....	8.50@11.50
Good to prime cows.....	8.50@12.75
Fair to good heifers.....	10.00@13.00
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@9.00
Canners.....	4.50@5.75
Outlets.....	5.50@7.75
Veal calves.....	11.00@12.50
Bologna hogs.....	7.75@8.75

HOGS.

Choice light butchers.....	\$14.75@15.10
Medium weight butchers.....	14.00@14.90
Heavy butchers, 270-350 lbs.....	13.75@14.50
Fair to fancy light.....	14.65@15.15
Mixed packing.....	14.00@14.25
Heavy packing.....	11.75@13.00
Rough packing.....	11.50@12.25
Pigs.....	13.00@14.50
Stags.....	9.00@9.50

SHEEP.

Colorado wool lambs.....	\$19.50@21.00
Native lambs.....	17.50@20.50
Spring lambs.....	19.00@20.50
Feeding lambs and shearers.....	16.00@18.50
Clipped lambs.....	17.00@18.75
Wethers.....	12.00@16.25
Ewes.....	12.00@15.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKETS

Range of Prices.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
SATURDAY, MAY 8, 1920.				
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	\$7.00	\$7.40	\$6.75	\$6.85
July.....	37.00	37.50	36.75	36.85
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	21.15	21.20	21.15	21.20
July.....	22.07 1/2	22.07 1/2	21.90	21.97 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.92 1/2	18.92 1/2	18.85	18.90
July.....	19.52 1/2	19.52 1/2	19.47 1/2	19.47 1/2

MONDAY, MAY 10, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.50	37.50	36.75	36.20
July.....	37.50	37.50	36.75	37.20
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.75	20.75	20.30	20.75
July.....	21.65	21.65	21.15	21.60
Sept.....	22.47 1/2	22.47 1/2	21.90	22.45
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.15	18.30	18.15	18.30
July.....	18.87 1/2	19.20	18.85	19.20
Sept.....	19.45	20.05	19.45	20.05

TUESDAY, MAY 11, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.30	37.30	37.05	36.15
July.....	37.30	37.30	37.05	37.15
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.90	20.62 1/2	20.87 1/2	20.87 1/2
July.....	21.72	21.45	21.70	21.70
Sept.....	22.35	22.50	22.25	22.47 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.32 1/2	18.32 1/2	18.15	18.32 1/2
July.....	19.15	19.25	19.10	19.22 1/2
Sept.....	20.00	20.05	19.92 1/2	20.00

WEDNESDAY, MAY 12, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.40	37.40	37.40	36.40
July.....	37.40	37.40	37.40	37.40
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	21.00	21.10	21.00	21.10
July.....	21.70	22.05	21.70	21.95
Sept.....	22.47 1/2	22.82 1/2	22.47 1/2	22.72 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.50	18.50	18.50	18.50
July.....	19.22 1/2	19.40	19.20	19.35
Sept.....	20.00	20.17 1/2	19.97 1/2	20.10

THURSDAY, MAY 13, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	37.50	37.50	37.35	37.47 1/2
July.....	37.50	37.50	37.35	37.47 1/2
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.95	20.95	20.95	20.95
July.....	21.80	21.80	21.50	21.50
Sept.....	22.70	22.70	22.20 3/4	22.37 1/2
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	19.30	19.30	19.15	19.15
July.....	20.10	20.10	19.92 1/2	19.92 1/2

FRIDAY, MAY 14, 1920.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
May.....	36.30	36.30	36.30	36.30
July.....	37.30	37.40	37.05	37.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
May.....	20.75	20.75	20.65	20.65
July.....	21.30	21.40	21.20	21.35
Sept.....	22.15	22.27	22.15	22.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c more than loose)—				
May.....	18.25	18.50	18.25	18.50
July.....	18.95	19.05	18.85	18.95
Sept.....	19.75	19.80	19.55	19.67

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS

(Corrected weekly by C. W. Kaiser, Sec'y, United Master Butchers' Ass'n of Chicago.)

Beef.

	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.
Rib roast, heavy end.....	40	32	27
Rib roast, light end.....	44	35	27
Chuck roast.....	22-27	23	20
Steaks, round.....	42	36	30
Steaks, sirloin, first cut.....	45	35	30
Steaks, porterhouse.....	65-75	40-42	32
Steaks, flank.....	30	25	18
Beef stew.....	25	23	20
Corned briskets, boneless.....	26	23	15
Corned plates.....	20	18	15
Corned rumps.....	28	22	18

Lamb.

	Good.	Com.
Hindquarter.....	45	38
Legs.....	48	45
Stews.....	22	20
Chops, shoulder.....	35	32
Chops, rib and loin.....	58	56

Mutton.

Legs.....	35	32
Stew.....	16	..
Shoulders.....	25	..
Chops, rib and loin.....	40	38

Pork.

Loins, whole, 8@10 avg.....	34	@36
Loins, whole, 10@12 avg.....	34	@35
Loins, whole, 14 and over.....	32	@35
Chops.....	35	@40
Shoulders.....	26	@27
Butts.....	32	@34
Spareribs.....	27	@27
Hocks.....	23	@
Leaf lard.....	23	@22

Veal.

Hindquarters.....	26	@34
Forequarters.....	17	@26
Legs.....	30	@35
Breasts.....	22	@26
Shoulders.....	25	@35
Outlets.....	48	@
Rib and loin chops.....	35	@40

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	15	..
Shop fat.....
Bones, per lb.....
Calf skins.....	35	..
Kips.....	35	..
Deacons, each.....	37.75	..

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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers.....	21 @23
Good native steers.....	19 @20
Medium steers.....	17 @19
Heifers, good.....	18 @18
Cows.....	12 @16
Hind quarters, choice.....	22 @28
Fore quarters, choice.....	16 @18

Beef Cuts.

Steer Loins, No. 1.....	@38
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.....	@34
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.....	@49 1/2
Steer Loin Ends (hips).....	@44 1/2
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.....	@32
Cow Loins.....	@30
Cow Short Loins.....	@27
Cow Loin Ends (hips).....	@31
Steer Ribs, No. 1.....	@28
Steer Ribs, No. 2.....	@26
Cow Ribs, No. 1.....	@24
Cow Ribs, No. 2.....	@21
Cow Ribs, No. 3.....	@16
Steer Rounds, No. 1.....	@20
Steer Rounds, No. 2.....	@19
Steer Chucks, No. 1.....	@15
Steer Chucks, No. 2.....	@13 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	@12
Cow Chucks.....	@12
Steer Plates.....	@12 1/2
Medium Plates.....	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 1.....	@10 1/2
Briskets, No. 2.....	@16
Steer Navel Ends.....	@8
Cow Navel Ends.....	@7
Fore Shanks.....	7 @7
Hind Shanks.....	6 @7
Rolls.....	@24
Strip Loins, No. 1.....	@42
Strip Loins, No. 2.....	@25
Strip Loins, No. 3.....	@22
Steer Butts, No. 1.....	@33
Steer Butts, No. 2.....	@30
Steer Butts, No. 3.....	@28
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@70
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@65
Rump Butts.....	@19
Flank Steaks.....	22 @25
Boneless Chunks.....	11 @12
Shoulder Chunks.....	2 @20
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@12
Trimming.....	8 @10

Beef Product.

Brains, per lb.....	11 1/2 @12
Hearts.....	9 @10
Tongues.....	@33
Sweetbreads.....	55 @57
Ox-Tail, per lb.....	12 @13
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 6 1/2
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	10 1/2 @11 1/2
Livers.....	10 1/2 @12
Kidneys, per lb.....	7 1/2 @8

Veal.

Choice Carcass.....	20 @23
Good Carcass.....	16 @19
Good Saddle.....	26 @28
Good Backs.....	@15
Medium Backs.....	@10

Veal Product.

Brains, each.....	11 1/2 @12
Sweetbreads.....	66 @70
Calf Livers.....	23 @36

Lamb.

Choice Lambs.....	@35
Choice Saddles.....	@39
Choice Fores.....	@31
Medium Lambs.....	@34
Medium Fores.....	@28
Medium Saddles.....	@38
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@22
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@18
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.....	25 @28

Mutton.

Heavy Sheep.....	@23
Light Sheep.....	@26
Heavy Saddles.....	@30
Light Saddles.....	@30
Heavy Fores.....	@20
Light Fores.....	@21
Mutton Legs.....	@31
Mutton Loins.....	@35
Mutton Stew.....	@15
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@18
Sheep Heads, each.....	13 @14

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	@
Pork Loins.....	@28
Leaf Lard.....	@22 1/2
Tenderloins.....	@66
Spare Ribs.....	@18
Butts.....	@24
Hocks.....	@19
Trimming.....	@22 1/2
Extra Lean Trimming.....	@22 1/2
Tails.....	@16
Shanks.....	@9
Pigs' Feet.....	@7
Pigs' Heads.....	@9
Blade Bones.....	@16
Blade Meat.....	@12
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/2 @5
Hog Livers, per lb.....	4 1/2 @5
Neck Bones.....	@3 1/2
Skinned Shoulders.....	@22
Pork Hearts.....	2 @24
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	@10
Pork Tongues.....	@25
Slip Bones.....	@9
Tail Bones.....	@10
Brains.....	14 @15
Back fat.....	@24
Hams.....	@31
Hams.....	@36
Calas.....	@20
Relies.....	@28

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@16
Bologna, large, long, round, in casing.....	@15 1/2

Choice Bologna.....	@18 1/2
Frankfurters.....	@22
Liver Sausage, with beef and pork.....	@20
Tongue and blood sausage, with pork.....	@23
Minced Sausage.....	@17
New England Style Sandwich Sausage.....	@17 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage.....	@21
Liberty Luncheon Sausage (Berliner).....	@20
Oxford Lean Butts.....	@38
Polish Sausage.....	@18 1/2
Garlic Sausage.....	@16
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@19 1/2
Country Fresh Sausage.....	@25
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@20
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@24 1/2
Luncheon Roll.....	@19 1/2
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@22
Ox Tongues, jellied.....	@55
Macaroni and Cheese Loaf.....	@18 1/2
Loin Roll, smoked.....	@52

Summer Sausage.

D'Arles, new goods.....	@50
Beef casing Salami.....	@47
Italian Salami (new goods).....	@49
Capri.....	@41
Holsteiner.....	@45
Pepperton, long link.....	@34
Farmer.....	@41
Cervelat.....	@51
Genoa.....	@50

Sausage in Brine.

Bologna, kits.....	@ 2.40
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @14.00
Pork, link, kits.....	@ 2.76
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @16.10
Polish Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.48
Polish Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.18 @14.30
Frankfurts, kits.....	@3.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.00 @17.50
Blood Sausage, kits.....	@ 3.35
Blood Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	5.50 @19.25
Liver Sausage, kits.....	@ 2.50
Liver Sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	3.30 @11.55
Head Cheese, kits.....	@ 2.40
Head Cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2.....	4.00 @14.00

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$16.25
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Regular H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	17.25
Pocket H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. bbls.....	19.00
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	20.25
Pickled hog chitterlings, uncooked, bbls.....	29.50
Pickled hog chitterlings, cooked, bbls.....	29.50
Sheep Tongues, short cut, barrels.....	68.00
Sheep Tongues, long cut, barrels.....	55.00
Pork Tongues, barrels.....	64.50

CANNED MEATS.

	No. 1/2.	No. 1.	No. 2.	No. 3.	Per doz.
Corned beef.....	\$3.25	\$ 6.00	\$21.50		
Roast beef.....	3.50	6.75	23.50		
Roast mutton.....	2.45	4.65	8.90	52.00	
Sliced dried beef.....			18.50	59.00	
Ox tongue, whole.....	3.50	6.00	10.75	38.50	
Luncheon tongue.....	1.65	3.00	5.75		
Corn beef hash.....	1.65	3.00	5.75		
Hamburger steak with onions.....	1.25	2.00	5.50		
Vienna style sausage.....	1.25	2.00	5.50		
Luncheon sausage.....	2.25	4.50			
Breakfast sausage.....	2.25	4.50			
Veal loaf, med. size.....			2.25		

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	Per doz. \$ 3.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case.....	6.75
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	12.00
16-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. in case.....	21.00

BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@31.00
Plate Beef.....	@27.00
Rollettes.....	@31.00
Rump Butts.....	@28.00
Mess Pork.....	@40.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@40.00
Family Back Pork.....	@43.00
Bean Pork.....	@35.50

LARD.

Pure Lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@25 1/2
Pure Lard.....	@23 1/2
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels.....	@22 1/2
Bakers' special cooking oil.....	@21 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.....	

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chicago.....	@34
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.....	@35
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 5 lbs.....	@34 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 80 lb. tubs.....	@26
Nut Margarine, prints, 1 lb.....	@29

DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@21.50
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@21.25
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@21.00
Rib Bellies, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@21.75
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.....	@20.25
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.....	@17.00
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@17.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@18.00
Extra Short Clears.....	@20.75
Extra Short Ribs.....	@19.75
Short Clears.....	@23.75
Butts.....	@16.50

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Skinned Hams.....	@42 1/2
Regular Hams.....	@40 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs. avg.....	21 @23 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@23 1/2
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	@27 1/2
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	50 @52 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@26
Wide, 12 @ 14 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@40 1/2
Wide, 4 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@40 1/2
Dried Beef Insides.....	@40 1/2

Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@45 1/2
Dried Beef Outsides.....	@42 1/2
Dried Beef Sets.....	@45 1/2
Skinned Boiled Hams.....	@50
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@49
Boiled Calas.....	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@47
Cooked Rolled Shoulder.....	@38

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef Rounds, per set.....	22 @24
Beef Export Rounds.....	26 @25
Beef Middles, per set.....	@37
Beef Bunges, per piece.....	@22
Beef Weasands.....	@ 8 %
Beef Bladders, small, per doz.....	@85
Beef Bladders, medium, per doz.....	@85
Hog Casings, free of salt, regular.....	@1.30
Hog Casings, f. o. s., extra narrow.....	@2.00
Hog Middles, per set.....	@28
Hog Bunges, export.....	@28
Hog Bunges, large.....	@18
Hog Bunges, medium.....	@14
Hog Bunges, narrow.....	@ 8
Hog Stomachs, per piece.....	@10
Imported wide Sheep Casings.....	@
Imported medium wide Sheep Casings.....	@
Imported medium Sheep Casings.....	@

FERTILIZERS.

Dried Blood, per unit.....	8.20 @ 8.25
Hoof Meat, per unit.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Concentrated Tankage, ground.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 11%.....	7.35 @ 7.50
Ground Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.30
Crushed Tankage, 9 and 20%.....	7.00 @ 7.25
Ground Tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	52.00 @ 55.00
Ground Raw Bone, per ton.....	45.00 @ 46.00
Ground Steam Bone, per ton.....	36.00 @ 39.00

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

No. 1 Horns, per ton.....	270.00 @ 280.00
Hoofs, black, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Hoofs, raw bone, per ton.....	65.00 @ 70.00
Round Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	140.00 @ 150.00
Round Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, heavies, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Flat Shin Bones, lights, per ton.....	90.00 @ 100.00
Thigh Bones, heavies, per ton.....	135.00 @ 140.00
Thigh Bones, lights, per ton.....	100.00 @ 125.00
Skulls, Jaws and Knuckles.....	50.00 @ 55.00

LARD.

Prime, steam, cash.....	@21.10
Prime, steam, loose.....	@19.85
Leaf.....	12 1/2 @20.00
Compound.....	@23.00
Neutral lard.....	24.50 @ 25.00

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	15 1/2 @16
Tallow.....	15 @15 1/2
Grease, yellow, loose.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
Grease, A white, loose.....	14 @14 1/2

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra.....	20 @21
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	18 @18 1/2
Oleo stock.....	16 1/2 @17 1/2
Linseed, loose, per gal.....	14 @14 1/2
Corn oil, loose.....	15 1/2 @16
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible.....	15 @15 1/2
Choice country.....	14 1/2 @15
Packers, primo, loose.....	14 1/2 @14 1/2
Packers, No. 1, loose.....	13 1/2 @14
Packers, No. 2.....	12 @12 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice.....	13 1/2 @13 1/2
White, "A".....	13 @13 1/2
White, "B".....	12 1/2 @13
Bone naphtha extracted.....	10 1/2 @11
Crackling.....	12 @12 1/2
House.....	12 @12 1/2
Yellow.....	12 @12 1/2
Brown.....	11 1/2 @12 1/2
Pigs' foot grease.....	15 @16
Garbage, C. P.....	10 1/2 @11
Glycerine, C. P.....	25 @26
Glycerine, dynamite.....	24 @25
Glycerine, crude soap.....	16 1/2 @16 1/2
Glycerine, candle.....	nom. 18

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago.....	nom. 17
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	nom. 15
Soap stock, bbls., concn., 62 @ 65 f. o. b. Tex.....	6 1/2 @ 8 %
Soap stock, loose, 50% f. a. Chicago.....	4 @ 4 1/2

COOPERAGE.

Ash Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.05 @ 3.10
Oak Pork Barrels, black iron hoops.....	3.15 @ 3.20
Ash Pork Barrels, galv. iron hoops.....	3.25 @ 3.30
Red Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.10 @ 4.15
White Oak Lard Tierces.....	4.00 @ 4.05
White Oak Ham Tierces.....	@5.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.....	@18
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y. & S. F., bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined Nitrate of Soda, crystals.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Nitrate of Soda, kegs, 100 @ 130 lbs., 1 c. over.....	14 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Boric Acid, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Borax, crystals to powdered.....	8 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Sugar.....	@
White, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@
Yellow, clarified, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@
Plantation, granulated, f. o. b. New Orleans.....	@28

Salt.....	@
*Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.....	@
*Ashton, car lots, per sack.....	@
*English packing, T.H. & Co., car lots, per sack.....	@
*English packing, Cheshire, car lots, per sack.....	@
*English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack.....	@
*English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack.....	@
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	9.35
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton, f. o. b. Chicago.....	10.85

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

Objections to Proposed Tax on Sales

The proposed tax on sales is being vigorously opposed by a large number of merchants, and by the National Association of Credit Men. This opposition is based on the ground that such an assessment would turn every business establishment into an office for the collection of internal revenue.

Difficulties would arise in formulating a fair definition of what constitutes a sale. It would levy a tax in proportion to the consumption of necessities and in reverse ratio to the ability to pay. It is capable of being passed on and, therefore, becomes an important element in high prices.

If the sales tax becomes a law its opponents believe there is no doubt that it will contribute to a further increase in the high cost of living, in that it will be the ultimate consumer who will "hold the bag."

The imposition of a sales tax, it is contended, will eventually make every mercantile or business establishment in the United States a deputy collector of internal revenue. Once this feature is clearly understood by business interests, it will be sufficient to start a wave of protest throughout the country.

How many times will the ultimate consumer pay a tax of this nature? It depends upon the number of hands through which the article has passed. This may be as high as 12 or 15 times, so that it is said it would be possible for the consumer to pay as much as 15 per cent, instead of the proposed 1 per cent.

Such a tax would be most unfair, it is claimed, because it would violate absolutely the foundation principle of just taxation; namely a tax in proportion to the ability to pay. A sales tax is said to be a direct reverse of such a principle, hitting hardest those who are least able to pay, and being of no moment to those of greatest ability to pay.

It is further argued that the greatest injustice of such a tax falls upon those whose income is derived from investments made when a dollar would purchase 100 units, and whose earnings or income have been reduced in terms of purchasing power to 30 units. The heavy burden of this tax comes because of the fact that it is levied upon the necessities of life more than upon the luxuries, and therefore is levied in inverse ratio to the means to meet it.

If it is designed that this tax shall be paid not by the ultimate consumer, but by the business house entering into the original transaction, what distinction, it is asked, is to be made between the concern of smaller margin of profits and quick turn-over, and the concern of slow turn-over and large margin of profits? Clearly a house which turns its capital several times a year should not be penalized because of its business ability, or because of the nature of the product which it han-

dles, and a concern handling articles of slow consumption be favored.

Prof. David Friday, a tax authority and one of the framers of the present luxury tax, has stated that the sales tax as proposed would be a great detriment to merchants, because it would mean a tax of from 3 to 5 per cent on all purchases. He ridicules the idea that the much-talked-of tax of 1 per cent would produce one-and-a-half billion dollars a year. As a matter of fact, he believes that such a tax would not yield more than one-half billion, thereby making it necessary to increase the tax to 3 per cent instead of 1 per cent.

Such a tax would naturally have to be added to the selling price of the article, and on higher-priced merchandise it is claimed this would have the effect of increasing the selling price to such an extent that it would actually cripple business.

It is hard to believe, say opponents of the tax, that a congressman would vote to tax a man with a family of six three times as much as the man with only a wife. The injustice of such a scheme is readily apparent, yet they say that is what would happen if the straight sales tax became a law.

While the present tax on excess profits may have the many inequalities which are complained of by those who must pay taxes on excess profits, nevertheless these taxes are assessed on those who have the ability to pay. In the case of the tax on sales quite the reverse would happen, it is claimed.

The average business man does not have to pay taxes on excess profits. In fact, he considers himself fortunate if his profits are large enough to give him a reasonable return on his investment and labor. It is said the sales tax would not increase his profits, but would cause him an endless amount of annoyance and trouble.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

John Holcomb has engaged in the meat business at Douglas, Kans.

Jennings Bros. meat market at Perkins, Okla., is being remodeled.

T. J. Sheridan will shortly open a meat market at Faribault, Minn.

Albert Dieball has engaged in the meat business at Gracemont, Okla.

Johanson & Simpson have opened a meat market at Loup City, Nebr.

Fred Kleiner sold his meat market to George Hedlack at Eau Claire, Wis.

Ed Rapp has opened a meat market in the Strang building at DeSoto, Kans.

F. G. Hall has purchased the meat market of Wick & Son at Douglas, Kans.

Ralph O. Wakeman has purchased the Griffin meat market at Auburn, Nebr.

Frank White has sold his meat market to Smith & Barker at Smith Center, Kans.

V. C. Anderson's meat market has been sold to George Manuel at Brewster, Minn.

Adam S. Dingilian is installing a sanitary meat market at East Lansing, Mich.

A. A. Wilson has opened a meat market in the F. B. Bell grocery store at Cordell, Okla.

Astbury Bros. have disposed of the City Meat Market to Alfred Rieder at Tuttle, Okla.

Melvin Sunvold has disposed of his meat market at Canton, Ill., to George Heimer.

Jim Green will shortly open a new meat market at Plainview, Tex., on North Broadway.

J. B. Colvin and E. H. Lowe have purchased the Marietta Meat Market at Marietta, Okla.

The Asketell Meat Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$22,000 at Nampa, Ida.

The T. O. Williams meat market at 218 South street, Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire.

Calib Brattin and Cleo Wilder have opened a butcher shop and grocery store at Vinita, Okla.

Burris & Sons have succeeded G. Burris as proprietors of the latter's meat market at Oswego, Kans.

Chas. Stonequist has moved his meat and grocery market into new quarters at Osage City, Kans.

Frank Warren has opened the White Meat Market on Perry and Southard streets, Trenton, N. J.

G. N. Dorland & Co. have purchased the meat market formerly operated by J. S. Duval at Mineola, Kans.

J. B. Chastain has succeeded Chastain & Nichols as proprietor of the local meat market at Seminole, Okla.

Adolph Zimmerman has made considerable improvements to his N. P. Avenue Meat Market at Fargo, N. D.

Charles Ephlin has purchased the meat market formerly operated by Mitchell & Morgan at Bloomingdale, Ind.

Rudolph Maurer has purchased the West Washington Meat Market at Monroe, Wis., from Carl Eichenberger.

Henry Anderson has purchased the City Meat Market at Viroqua, Wis., formerly operated by Stewart & Denning.

The Valley Meat Market has been incorporated by W. L. Young, F. Schaper and G. Lee at Wolf Point, Mont.

Fred B. Walters & Son have opened a meat market at Trenton, N. J., on North Clinton avenue, near Perry street.

C. H. Stimson has purchased the interest of his partner, H. M. Peterson, in the Sanitary Meat Market at Page, Nebr.

Joseph Bruner, Jr., and Chas. O'Krina have formed a partnership and have purchased the Frank Wais meat market at Bruno, Nebr.

The Chisholm Meat Co. has incorporated at Chisholm, Minn., with a capital of \$25,000. Incorporators are F. F. McQuade, A. Johnson and M. Lucich.

MEAT CUTTERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workers will be held in St. Louis, July 26 to August 16. The organization has about 135,000 members throughout the United States and Canada, and it is expected that about 1,000 delegates will attend the convention. At the convention, plans for organizing branches of the association in Argentine will be discussed.

Otto Kuhn is chairman of the St. Louis committee; John F. Hart, of Chicago, is international president of the organization, and Dennis F. Lane, also of Chicago, is international secretary.

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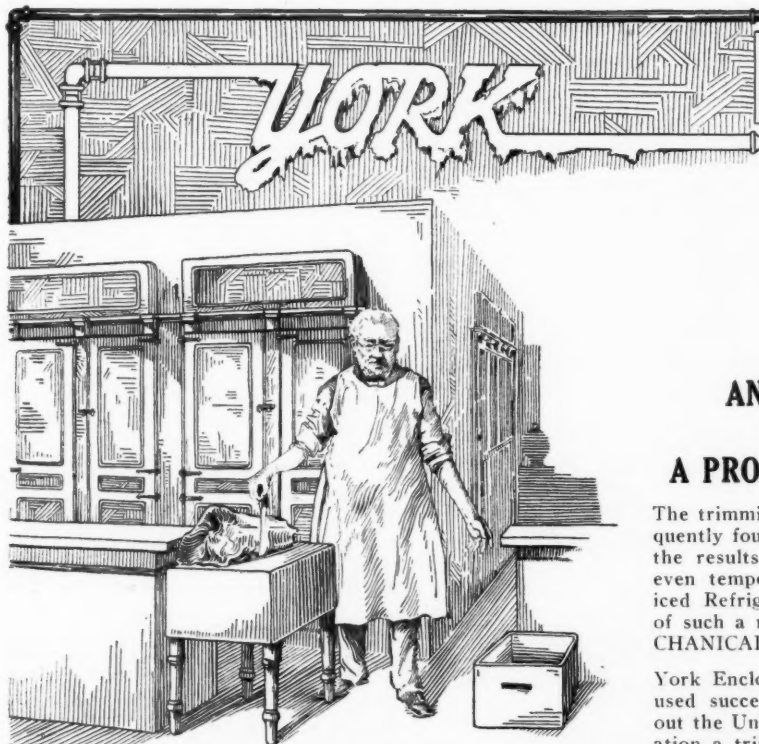
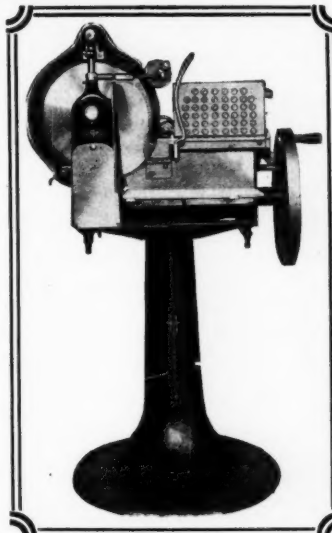
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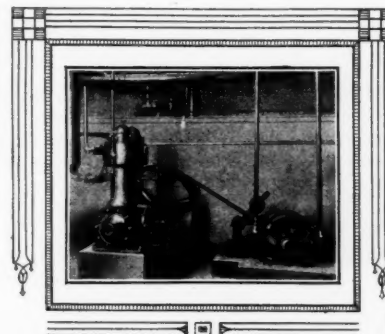
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The trimmings from tainted and slimy meats frequently found in a butcher's scrap box are usually the results of improper meat storage. The uneven temperature and the foul, damp air of an iced Refrigerator cause meats to decay. Losses of such a nature can be overcome by using MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

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New York Section

Prices realized on Swift & Company's sales of carcass beef in New York City for the week ending Saturday, May 8, 1920, on shipments sold out, ranged from 15.00 to 22.00 cents a pound and averaged 20.84 cents per pound.

The following is a report of the New York City Health Department of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending May 11, 1920: Meat—Manhattan, 47,046 lbs.; Brooklyn, 191 lbs.; Queens, 7 lbs.; total, 47,244 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 235 lbs.; Brooklyn, 90 lbs.; total, 325 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 1,829½ lbs.; total, 1,829½ lbs.

Vice-presidents A. E. Petersen and A. Lowenstein of Wilson & Company were in New York for a few days last week. Other Wilson & Company visitors were W. S. Nicholson of the provision department; E. B. Kitzinger, purchasing agent; W. R. Brown of the law department, and H. S. Budgell of the wool department.

The nominating committee of the New York Produce Exchange has presented the following slate of officers for election at the meeting to be held June 7: For president, Walter B. Pollock; vice-president, J. Barstow Small; treasurer, Edward R. Carhart; trustee of gratuity fund, John V. Jewell; managers, Edward T. Cushing, W. P. Tanner, J. P. Grant, George Rossen, Jerome Lewine and Henrick Leverich.

The famous Mandl's restaurant at No. 31 West 26th street, New York City, which was completely gutted by fire recently, has been rebuilt and restored with added splendor. This establishment opened eleven years ago and the volume of business has steadily increased each year, the principal reason for which is the quality of the meats, which are personally selected by Mr. Mandl, who is a fine judge of foodstuffs of all kinds. His business is growing to greater proportions than before the fire which caused suspension of business for about three months.

The five high-class markets trading under the name of B. Buxbaum are owned by his son Gustave, who for sentimental reasons prefers to have the old name remain as it is, which shows the loyalty he has for his respected dad. But for such a young man to conduct five big markets is unusual, to say the least. His system, devised by himself, is well worthy of emulation. Each shop is really a complete market in itself, handling all kinds of foodstuffs, with a high-class fish department, for all of which young Gus does the buying. He has the faculty of knowing how to handle men, and each shop manager is a first-class and loyal man, devoted to the interests of his employer.

The New York Butchers' Supply Co. of 90 W. Ninth avenue, New York City, is one of the very few establishments of its kind in Greater New York which carries a real supply department, and which can equip a packinghouse, sausage factory or market with everything needed from cellar to roof. This business was established in 1914 by Robert W. Neuberger, president, and Josep A. Beaupre, secretary and treasurer, both men of many years' experience, who have established a splendid reputation in the trade for their honorable business methods and ability. The business has grown so rapidly that it necessitated larger quarters, new offices with increased space and staff. They specialize in hog casings, all kinds of tools, scales, machinery, lard pails, spices and everything needed by the packer or butcher.

BIG MEN AT SWIFT DINNER.

Employees of Swift & Company in New York territory held their annual "get-together" luncheon at the Hotel Pennsylvania on Saturday, May 1, with 721 present. Vice-President W. H. Noyes of Swift & Company of New York was toastmaster—they couldn't pull it off without this Premium toastmaster—and the speakers' list was the most distinguished in the history of any trade dinner, including ex-President William Howard Taft, Premier E. G. Theodore of Queensland, Australia, and Vice-President Harold H. Swift of Swift & Company. The entertainment programme was of the usual high order.

T. C. Sullivan was chairman of the committee—as a dinner impressario he has no peer—and his assistants were Walter Blumenthal, J. A. Brady, C. H. Brady, J. W. Devorss, G. J. Edwards, W. A. Johns, T. P. Kidd, F. Morris, R. B. Neff, W. H. Noyes and W. R. Whiteman.

GARRIGUES INTERESTS SPREAD OUT.

Wm. H. Campbell, president of the Chas. F. Garrigues Company, has been in Chicago since last Tuesday on his return from a trip to the Pacific Coast, where he spent four or five weeks looking after the rapidly growing San Francisco branch of this concern. In company with Mr. Campbell was Mr. Horace J. Holley, of the Horace J. Holley Company of Seattle, Wash., an associate concern of the Garrigues interests. Mr. Holley is now Pacific Coast manager of the Garrigues Company, with headquarters at San Francisco. He is well known along the Pacific Coast and will spend some time in Chicago, taking the place of Mr. Mason Harker, general manager, who is in New Orleans attending the cottonseed oil convention. Mr. Holley will then proceed to New York in company with Mr. Harker, where they expect to spend several days attending the general meeting of the officials of the Garrigues organization.

As is generally known, the Garrigues interests have made very rapid progress in the Chicago district since the advent of Mr. Harker into the concern, and the com-

WHOLESALE DRESSED MEAT PRICES.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed fresh meats were quoted by the U. S. Bureau of Markets at Chicago and three Eastern Markets on Thursday, May 13, 1920, as follows:

	Chicago.	Boston.	New York.	Philadelphia.
Fresh Beef—				
STEERS:				
Good	\$19.00@20.50	\$18.00@18.50	\$19.00@20.00	\$20.00@.....
Medium	18.00@19.00	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Common	16.00@18.00	15.50@16.50	15.00@16.00	17.00@18.00
COWS:				
Good	17.00@18.50	16.00@16.50	16.00@17.00@.....
Medium	16.00@17.00	15.50@16.00	15.00@16.00@.....
Common	15.00@16.00	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00	15.00@17.00
BULLS:				
Medium .....	.....@.....	14.00@14.50	.....@.....	14.00@15.00
Common	12.50@13.50	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00	13.00@14.00
Fresh Lamb and Mutton—				
LAMBS:				
Choice	34.00@35.00	31.00@32.00	28.00@30.00	35.00@.....
Good	31.00@33.00	30.00@31.00	27.00@28.00	33.00@34.00
Medium	30.00@31.00	28.00@29.00	26.00@27.00	30.00@32.00
Common	26.00@29.00	.....@.....	24.00@26.00	25.00@28.00
YEARLINGS:				
Good .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	.....@.....	31.00@33.00
MUTTON:				
Good	24.00@25.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00	19.00@21.00
Medium	22.00@24.00	.....@.....	16.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Common	20.00@22.00	.....@.....	15.00@16.00	16.00@18.00
Fresh Veal—				
Choice	21.00@24.00	.....@.....	21.00@23.00@.....
Good	19.00@21.00	.....@.....	18.00@20.00	20.00@21.00
Medium	17.00@19.00	14.00@15.00	17.00@18.00	18.00@19.00
Common	15.00@17.00	13.00@14.00	14.00@16.00	14.00@17.00
Fresh Pork Cuts—				
LOINS:				
8-10-lb. average	28.00@30.00	30.00@31.00	31.00@33.00	31.00@33.00
10-12-lb. average	27.00@28.00	28.00@30.00	28.00@30.00	29.00@30.00
12-14-lb. average	26.00@27.00	26.50@27.00	26.00@28.00	27.00@28.00
14-lb. over	24.00@26.00	23.00@25.50	24.00@26.00	25.00@27.00
SHOULDERS:				
Skinned	20.00@21.00	.....@.....	22.00@23.00	21.00@24.00
PICNICS:				
4-6-lb. average	19.00@20.00	20.00@21.00	.....@.....	20.00@21.00
6-8-lb. average	18.00@19.00	19.00@20.00	20.00@22.00	19.00@20.00
8-lb. over	17.00@18.00@.....@.....@.....
BUTTS:				
Boneless .....	.....@.....	.....@.....	30.00@31.00@.....
Boston style	23.00@24.00	.....@.....	25.00@27.00	27.00@28.00

*Veal prices include "hide on" at Chicago and New York.

pany has, with the aid of his experience and personality, secured the advantage and success that should accrue to this old-established concern. The Garrigues organization now consists of the following as either principals or associates: Chas. F. Garrigues Co., New York, Chicago and San Francisco; Garrigues Industrial Products Corp., New York, Chicago and San Francisco; Norwegian Nitrogen Products Company, Christiania, Norway and New York; Horace J. Holley Co., Seattle, Wash.; N. S. Wilson Co., Boston, Mass.; and Virginia Smelting Co., Boston, Mass.

EASTERN MEAT TRADE CONDITIONS

Eastern meat trade conditions for the week at New York, Boston and Philadelphia are reviewed by the United States Bureau of Markets as follows:

The week's supply of fresh meat was practically normal at all markets. Trade generally has been slow, with prices weak to lower and daily declines the rule.

With Monday's opening prices at the Eastern markets steady to slightly lower than the previous Friday on all grades of beef, there was a continual weakness throughout the week. Good steer beef at Boston declined 50¢@75¢, New York \$2, and Philadelphia \$2. Declines on the lower grades ranged from \$1@2. Although offerings of cow beef were light, corresponding declines were made on all grades with conditions at the close weak and unsettled. The light demand for bulls was not equal to the light receipts and prices today are mostly 50¢@1 lower than Monday. Kosher beef trade was dull and the price tendency was downward at all markets until later in the week when improvement in the demand had a steady effect on prices and markets closed steady to firm.

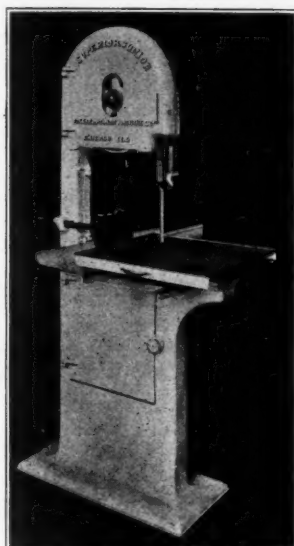
Lamb trade has been dull and prices generally unsettled with a sharp downward tendency. Monday's opening prices at New York were \$1 lower than the previous Friday's close and daily declines during the week made the price level today \$7 under one week ago. Boston and Philadelphia declined \$1 since Monday with conditions at the close practically steady.

The limited offerings of mutton met an indifferent and sluggish demand and daily declines in prices were the rule, with the weeks' range \$3@6 lower than Monday and \$4@8 lower than one week ago at New York.

Veal markets were again unsettled and prices declined. Philadelphia was the weakest of the three Eastern markets showing a decline for the week of \$4 per cwt. Conditions at New York improved late in the week with prices firm at the close.

The week's trading in fresh pork cuts at the three markets was begun at a wide range of prices with New York \$1@2 lower and Boston and Philadelphia \$1 higher than the close of the previous week. Under a slow demand throughout the week prices declined daily and at today's close New York is \$3@5 lower than Monday and \$4@6 lower than a week ago, while other markets show a decline for the week ranging from \$1 to \$2.

New York closed weak and unsettled on lamb, mutton and pork; steady on veal and barely steady on beef. A moderate supply of beef, pork and lamb will be carried in coolers, while a few cars will not be unloaded. Boston closed steady on veal and dull and weak on all other meats with a light carryover on pork loins. Philadelphia closed generally dull and weak on all meat with liberal movement to the freezer of veal.



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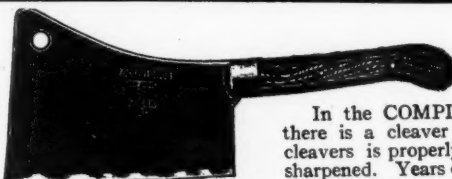
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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, common to choice.....	10.25@13.25
Bulls.....	8.00@10.00
Cows.....	4.00@ 9.50

LIVE CALVES.

Calves, veals, prime, per 100 lbs.....	14.75@15.00
Calves, veals, fair to good, per 100 lbs.....	13.50@14.50
Calves, veals, com. to med., per 100 lbs.....	10.00@13.25
Calves, veals, culls, per 100 lbs.....	8.00@ 9.00
Calves, veals, small, per lb.....	7.00@ 8.50
Calves, skim milk, per 100 lbs.....	7.00@ 8.00

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, clipped, prime, per 100 lbs.....	17.50@18.00
Lambs, clipped, com. to good, per 100 lbs.....	12.00@17.00
Lambs, clipped, culls, per 100 lbs.....	9.00@11.00
Sheep, clipped, wethers, per 100 lbs.....	11.00@12.00
Sheep, clipped, ewes, prime, per 100 lbs.....	10.25@10.50
Sheep, clipped, ewes, common to good.....	7.00@10.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	@15.50
Hogs, medium.....	@16.50
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	@16.50
Pigs.....	@16.50
Roughs.....	@13.50

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	23 @24
Choice native, light.....	22 @23
Native, common to fair.....	20 @21

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	21 @22
Choice native, light.....	20 @21
Native, common to fair.....	19 @20
Choice Western, heavy.....	19 @20
Choice Western, light.....	17 @18
Common to fair, Texas.....	17 @18
Good to choice heifers.....	20 @21
Common to fair heifers.....	18 @19
Choice cows.....	17 @18
Common to fair cows.....	16 @17
Fresh Bologna, bulls.....	13 1/2 @14 1/2

BEEF CUTS.

	Western	City
No. 1 ribs.....	@30	@32
No. 2 ribs.....	@26	@30
No. 3 ribs.....	@22	26 @28
No. 1 loins.....	@36	38 @40
No. 2 loins.....	@31	32 @34
No. 3 loins.....	@27	@30
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	26 @27	28 @30
No. 2 hind and ribs.....	24 @25	@28
No. 1 hind and ribs.....	21 @22	26 @27
No. 1 rounds.....	@22	@23
No. 2 rounds.....	@17	@22
No. 3 rounds.....	@16	@21
No. 1 chuck.....	@15	@16
No. 2 chuck.....	@13	@14
No. 3 chuck.....	@12	@14

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.....	@28
Veals, country dressed, per lb.....	@22
Western calves, choice.....	@22
Western calves, fair to good.....	@20
Grassers and buttermilks.....	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy.....	22 @23
Hogs, 180 lbs.....	22 @23
Hogs, 160 lbs.....	22 1/2 @23
Hogs, 140 lbs.....	23 @24
Pigs.....	24 @25

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Lambs, choice spring.....	@38
Lambs, choice.....	@36
Sheep, choice.....	@28
Sheep, medium to good.....	22 @24
Sheep, culls.....	@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.....	37 @38
Smoked hams, 12@14 lb. avg.....	36 @37
Smoked picnic, light.....	23 @24
Smoked picnic, heavy.....	22 @23
Smoked shoulders.....	23 @24
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.....	48 @52
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	35 @36
Dried beef sets.....	48 @52
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	26 @30

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city.....	@42
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	@40
Frozen pork loins.....	@37
Fresh pork tenderloins.....	@37
Frozen pork tenderloins.....	@35
Shoulders, city.....	@29
Shoulders, Western.....	@27
Butts, regular, fresh, Western.....	@31
Butts, regular, fresh, city.....	39 @33
Butts, boneless, fresh, city.....	@42
Fresh hams, city.....	@38
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@25
Fresh picnic hams, Western.....	@28

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs., per 10 pcs.....	135.00@150.00
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	125.00@140.00
Black hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
Striped hoofs, per ton.....	85.00@ 95.00
White hoofs, per ton.....	125.00@135.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs., per 100 pcs.....	150.00@160.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 1.....	250.00@300.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 2.....	200.00@225.00
Horns, avg. 7 1/2 oz. and over, No. 3.....	125.00@175.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd.....	@42c	a pound
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed.....	@32c	a pound
Fresh cow tongues.....	@30c	a pound
Calves heads, scalded.....	@70c	a piece
Sweetbreads, veal.....	40 @100c	a pair
Sweetbreads, beef.....	@60c	a pound
Beef kidneys.....	@18c	a pound
Mutton kidneys.....	@5c	a pound
Livers, beef.....	@20c	a pound
Oxtails.....	@15c	a pound
Hearts, beef.....	@12c	a pound
Rolls, beef.....	@80c	a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western.....	40 @12c	a pound
Lamb's fries.....	@12c	a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings.....	@32c	a pound

BUTCHER'S FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	5
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	8 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt.....	25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	@1.75
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle.....	@1.50
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle.....	@.95
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York.....	@1.40
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.....	@1.75
Hog middles.....	@25
Hog buns, export.....	12 @17
Hog buns, export.....	@20
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@24
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@21
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York.....	@40
Beef wessands, No. 1, each.....	@.84
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@1.05
Beef wessands, No. 2, each.....	@.4

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white.....	29	32
Pepper, Sing., black.....	18	21
Pepper, red.....	26	30
Allspice.....	9 1/2	12 1/2
Cinnamon.....	20	24
Coriander.....	5 1/2	8
Cloves.....	50	55
Garlic.....	22	25
Mace.....	50	55

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.....	@14
Refined saltpetre, small crystal, bbls.....	@15
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y., carloads, bbls. or sacks.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, gran., less than carloads.....	@ 5 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda, crystals, less than carloads.....	@ 6 1/2
Double refined nitrate of soda and saltpetre in kegs, 100 to 130 lbs. net, 1c over above prices.	

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	@.70
No. 2 skins.....	@.68
No. 3 skins.....	@.45
Branded skins.....	@.55
Ticky skins.....	@.55
No. 1 R. M. skins.....	@.68
No. 2 R. M. skins.....	@.68
No. 1, 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.650
No. 2, 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.630
No. 1 R. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.630
No. 2 R. M., 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.630
Branded skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.510
Ticky skins, 9 1/4 @12 1/4 lbs.....	@.510
No. 1, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@.725
No. 2, 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@.700
No. 1 R. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@.700
No. 2 R. M., 12 1/4 @14 lbs.....	@.675
No. 1 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....	@.750
No. 2 kip, 14 @18 lbs.....	@.725
No. 1 R. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@.725
No. 2 R. M., 14 @18 lbs.....	@.700
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@.800
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and over.....	@.775
Branded kips.....	@.600
Heavy branded kips.....	@.650
Ticky kips.....	@.600
Heavy ticky kips.....	@.650
All skins must have tail bone cut.	

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowls—Fresh—dry packed, milk fed—12 to box.....	@44
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., per lb.....	@44
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@44
Western, 48 to 47 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@43
Western, 35 to 42 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@41
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@37
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@34
Fowls—Fresh, dry packed, corn fed, 12 to box.....	@40
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., per lb.....	@43 1/2
Western, 48 to 56 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@43 1/2
Western, 43 to 44 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@42
Western, 35 to 42 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@39
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@36
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., per lb.....	@33
Fowls—Fresh, dry pack and feed—bbls. and kegs.....	@40
W'n, dry picked, 5 lbs. each, over, per lb.....	@42
W'n, dry picked, 4 1/4 lbs. each, per lb.....	@42
W'n, dry picked, 3 3/4 lbs. each, per lb.....	@41 1/2
W'n, dry pick, 3 lbs. and under, per lb.....	@33
Old Cocks—Fresh, dry packed, boxes or bbls.....	@29
Western, dry picked, No. 1, per lb.....	@28
Western, scalded.....	@28
Ducks—	
Long Island, spring, per lb.....	@35
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@12.00
Squabs, prime, white, 9 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@11.00
Squabs, prime, white, 8 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@10.00
Squabs, prime, white, 7 lbs. to doz., doz.....	@8.00
Squabs, prime, white, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. doz.....	@4.00
Squabs, dark, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.00
Squabs, culls, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 3.00

FROZEN—1919 PACK.

Turkeys—	
W'n, small bxs. d. pick, select y/g hens.....	@56
W'n, small bxs. d. pick, select y/g toms.....	@58
W'n, bbls. d. pick, select y/g hens.....	@55
W'n, bbls., dry pick, select y/g toms.....	@55
W'n, bbls., dry pick, y/g hens and toms.....	53 @54
Texas, fair to good.....	51 @52
Old toms.....	50 @53
Broilers—	
Milk fed, 16 lbs. and under to doz.....	55 @56
Milk fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	53 @54
Milk fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	44 @46
Corn fed, fancy, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.....	52 @53
Corn fed, fancy, 25 to 30 lbs. to doz.....	40 @44
Chickens—	
Milk fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	40 @40
Milk fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	41 @40
Milk fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	41 @40
Milk fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	43 @40
Milk fed, 60 lbs. and over to doz.....	43 @40
Corn fed, 31 to 36 lbs. to doz.....	39 @39
Corn fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	38 @39
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	39 @40
Corn fed, 48 lbs. to doz.....	41 @42
Corn fed, 60 lbs. to doz.....	41 @42
Corn fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.....	41 @42
Corn fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.....	39 @40
Corn fed, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz.....	36 @36
Corn fed, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz.....	32 @32
Corn fed, under 30 lbs. to doz.....	30 @31
Old Cocks—	
Western prime.....	28 @29
Capons—	
Western, 7 lbs. and over.....	25 @26
Western, 6 to 6 1/2 lbs. and over.....	22 @24
Ducks and Geese—	
Western, 4 1/2 lbs. and over.....	32 @34
Western, 4 lbs. and under.....	32 @33
Geese, Western fancy.....	29 @31
Geese, Western fair to good.....	25 @27

LIVE POULTRY.

Fowls, via express.....	34 @36
Broilers, colored, via express.....	90 @1.00
Broilers, white leghorn, via express.....	50 @90
Old roosters, via freight.....	@20
Turkeys, via freight.....	@25
Ducks, Western, via freight.....	22 @23
Ducks, Southern and S. W., freight.....	@20
Ducks, Long Island, spring.....	@40
Ducks, Long Island, breeders.....	@40
Geese, Western, via freight.....	@22
Geese, Southern and S. W., freight.....	18 @20
Pigeons, per pair, via freight or express.....	@60
Guineas, per pair.....	@1.25

BUTTER.

Creamery (92 score).....	59 1/2 @59 1/2
Creamery (higher scoring lots).....	59 3/4 @60 1/4
Creamery, firsts.....	58 @58 1/2
Creamery, seconds.....	54 @56
Creamery, lower grades.....	50 @53

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras, per dozen.....	49 @49 1/2
Fresh gathered, extra firsts.....	47 @48
Fresh gathered, firsts.....	44 @46 1/2
Fresh gathered, seconds.....	34 @38
Fresh gath. checks, good to choice, dry.....	35 @37
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1.....	37 @38

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.	
Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton.....	@40.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	@55.00
Dried blood, high grade.....	@ 8.50
Nitrate of soda—spot.....	@ 8.50
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York.....	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent.....	7.75-10c
Garbage tankage.....	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore.....	7.50 and 10c
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14 per cent ammonia and about 10 per cent B. Phos. Lime.....	7.75 and 50c
Wet, acidulated, 7 per cent ammonia per ton, f.o.b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid).....	—
Alphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs. guano, 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar. 25 per cent.....	@ 4.75

